The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,239.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERM OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
— including postage	„ 72 0
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto	„ 2 8
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch steamers as above with mails, passengers, and cargo, every fourteen days.

The steam-ship "Asia," 1,579 Tons, 250 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on Tuesday the 8th June at noon.

	June.		June.
Leave Bombay	8	Leave Madras	20
„ Carwar	10	„ Coconada	22
„ Narrakal	12	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Puticorin	14	„ Bimlipatam	24
„ Colombo	15	„ Gopalpore	25
„ Galle	15	„ False Point	26
„ Negapatam	17	Arrive Calcutta	27
„ Pondicherry	18		

During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from the beginning of June to end of August, the steamers do not communicate with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin; but passengers for these ports and the Neilgerries may be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging cargo and passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, will despatch a steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship "Abyssina," 1,129 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Templeton, will be despatched on Saturday, the 29th May, at 4 P.M.

Up.		Down.	
	May.		June.
Leave Bombay	29	Leave Bussorah	18
	June.	„ Fao	18
„ Kurrachee	2	„ Bushire	22
„ Guadur	3	„ Linga	24
„ Muscat	6	„ Bunder Abbas	26
„ Bunder Abbas	8	„ Muscat	28
„ Linga	9	„ Guadur	30
„ Bushire	12		July.
„ Fao	13	„ Kurrachee	3
Arrive Bussorah	14	Arrive Bombay	6

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under mail contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

THE well known first class Steamer "Phlox," Baker, Commander, will leave Bombay for the under noted places every Tuesday, taking Goods and Passengers, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M., viz:—

Hurnee.	Jeytapoor.	Vingorla.
Unjunwell.	Malwan.	Goa.
Rutnagherry.		

For Freight or Passage apply to Nusserwanjee Kersasjee, Manager, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter, to J. Dixon, Rampart Row.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Butchers Island and Oorun.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

BROACH, GOGO, AND BHOWNUGGUR FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government.) A Steam Ferry Boat plies daily between Broach, Gogo, and Bhownuggur.

Fares from Broach.	To Gogo.	To Bhownuggur.
First Class	Rs. 5 0	Rs. 7 0
Second Class	„ 3 8	„ 4 0
Deck	„ 1 8	„ 2 0
Horses	„ 4 0	„ 5 0
Carriages	„ 4 0	„ 6 0

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

FURDOONJEE JEEWANJEE, at Broach.
RUTILALL PERMANANDASS, Gogo.
PURBHASHUNKER GOWREESHUNKER, Bhownuggur,

or to the undersigned at Bombay,

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Church Street, Bombay, 12th January 1869.

FOR LONDON via HAVRE.

(With quick despatch.)

THE iron clipper ship "Pembroke Castle," 1,171 tons register, S. Ogilvie, Commander. For freight or passage apply to W. NICOL & Co., Agents ship "Pembroke Castle."

Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

SUEZ CANAL.—The undersigned are authorised to book Goods through the Canal from Suez to Port Said.

Trains of Goods Lighters leave Suez every five days, arriving at Port Said about four days later.

Goods conveyed direct from the Steamers in Suez Roads to the Steamers in Port Said Harbour without landing.

Rate per ton of 1,000 kilogrammes fcs. 25.

The Passenger Boats from Suez to Ismailia have been discontinued until the opening of the entire Maritime Canal.

Homeward Passengers desirous of visiting the Canal must proceed from Suez by the New Railway to Ismailia, whence the journey by the Maritime Canal to Port Said occupies about 14 hours and the fare is 20 fcs.

For all information respecting Steamers calling at Port Said, or other matters connected with the Canal, apply to

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Transit Agents of the Suez Canal Company.

NOTICES.

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.

For sale, at this Office, Street's Indian and Colonial Directory, price Rs. 12-8, giving names and addresses of merchants, professional men, and shopkeepers in all the principal towns of India, Ceylon, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and Great Britain, and also names of consuls, trade returns, customs' tariffs, means of communication, and other information regarding the above mentioned places invaluable to merchants.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, May 11.

ROYAL BANK of INDIA (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that a meeting of the shareholders of this Bank will be held in the Bank's office, No. 33 Meadow Street, on Wednesday the 26th day of May 1869, at 2 o'clock P.M., when the Liquidators will submit their report, together with statements of accounts for the periods ending 31st May 1868 and 31st March 1869.

The Liquidators will also take the sense of the meeting as to the propriety or otherwise of enforcing payments of calls due on forfeited shares.

SADANUND BALCRISHNA,
Manager to the Liquidators.

Bombay, 4th May, 1869.

BOMBAY, BARODA, & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF GRANT ROAD NEW STATION.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS AND FARES.

On and after June 1st the Grant Road New Station will be opened, and the temporary station, situated at Bellasis Road, will be closed. On the same day an alteration will take place in the running of trains. The rates for ordinary and periodical tickets between Bandora and Bombay and intermediate stations will also be altered. For full particulars see the Company's Time Tables exhibited at stations.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

General Offices, Bombay, 25th May, 1869.

WROUGHT IRON GIRDERS.—The undersigned offer for sale, to arrive in July, 24 Wrought Iron Girders, each 33 feet long, 21 inches deep, 7½ inches over flanges; Web Plates, ⅜ inch; Angle Irons, 3½ inch; Channel Iron Stiffening Plates, 8 inches by 3 inches—weight about 33 cwt. each. Plans can be seen and further information obtained on application.

Just arrived, and now being landed, a small supply of No. 16 Gauge Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron, No. 24 Guage. Price Rs. 11 per cwt., each.

Cast Iron Pipes, 1 to 12 inches diameter.
Bar Iron Plate and Street Iron.
Steel and Files.
Engineer's and Contractor's Tools.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, 13th May, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £45, 2nd class £25.
To Trieste—1st class £64 10s., 2nd class £37 5s. } Exclusive of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay on every alternate Wednesday commencing on 10th March.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; and Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship "Neera," 2,200 tons, Captain Hanscom, will be despatched about 2nd June.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHINA MERCHANT STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—The General Meeting of Shareholders of this Company, advertised to be held this day at 3 P.M., is postponed till further notice.

MUNCHERJEE C. RUTNAGUR, Manager.

Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

MONSOON SUPPLIES.

TO RESIDENTS IN THE MOFUSSIL.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of the monsoon season, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering, packing and other expenses), accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent;
on sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

which is kept replete with the freshest stores received by

EVERY OVERLAND MAIL,

an arrangement by which their extensive business enabling them to carry it out thoroughly, they can confidently

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

GAME AND POULTRY.

Received by Overland Mail.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Duck and Green Peas, in tins of 1 lb.	each	1 8	1 12
Fowl, Boiled „ 1 lb.	„	1 8	1 12
Fowl, Roast „ 1 lb.	„	1 8	1 12
Grouse, Roast, in tins containing 1 bird	„	3 0	3 8
Hare, Jugged, in tins of 1 lb.	„	1 1	1 4
Hare, Roast „ 1 lb.	„	1 1	1 4
Hare, Stewed „ 1 lb.	„	1 1	1 4
Partridge, Roast, in tins containing 1 bird	„	2 8	3 0
Pheasant, Roast „ 1 bird	„	5 0	5 12
Rabbit, Stewed, in tins containing 1 lb.	„	1 2	1 6
Rabbit, Stewed with Onions 1 lb.	„	1 2	1 6
Venison, Cutlets, in tins containing 1 lb.	„	1 1	1 4
Venison, Hashed „ 1 lb.	„	1 1	1 4
Venison, Roast „ 1 lb.	„	1 1	1 4

FRENCH GAME.

Preserved with Truffles.

Goose Liver (Foie Gras) entire	each	4 8	5 0
Larks (Allouettes), in tins of 1 lb.	„	3 0	3 8
Partridge (Perdreaux) „	„	3 0	3 8
Plover (Pluviers) „	„	3 0	3 8
Rabbit (Lapin en Gibelotte) „	„	3 0	3 8
Woodcock (Becasses) „	„	3 0	3 8
Garniture Financiere (Mixed Mushroom, Truffles with Cocks' Combs)	„	5 0	5 12

FRENCH PATES.

The Company are sole Agents for the delicious Patés, Preserved Game, and Meats of Messrs. Dissard Et Cie, by far the Finest Imported, and selected expressly for this Market.

PATES WITHOUT TRUFFLES.

Chicken (Pate de Volaille), in tins each Duck's Liver (Pate de Foie de Canard), in tins „ Goose Liver (Pate de Foie Gras) „ Hare (Pate de Lievre) „ Larks (Pate d'Allouettes) „ Partridge (Pate de Perdreaux) „ Quail (Pate de Cailles) „ Ringdove (Pate de Palombe) „ Snipe (Pate de Becassines) „ Thrush (Pate de Grives) „ Woodcock (Pate de Becasses) „		3 4	3 12

EXTRA TRUFFLED PATES.

Hare (Paté de Lievre Truffé) in tins of 1 lb. each Larks (Paté Allouettes Truffé) „ Partridge (Paté de Perdreaux Truffé) „ Ringdove (Paté de Palombe Truffé) „ Snipe (Paté de Becassine Truffé) „ Woodcock (Paté de Bécasses Truffé) „		4 0	4 8

POTTED FISH AND MEATS.

POTTED FISH.

Anchovy Paste	each	0 14	1 0
Bloater Paste	„	0 12	0 14
Crab Pounded	„	0 12	0 14
Lobster	„	0 14	1 0
Salmon	„	0 14	1 0
Assorted	per doz.	9 8	10 8

POTTED MEATS.

Beef	each	0 12	0 14
Game	„	0 14	1 0
Ham and Chicken	„	0 14	1 0
Strasbourg Meats	„	0 12	0 14
Assorted	per doz.	9 8	10 8

YORKSHIRE PIES.

Game Pie, Truffled	each	2 12	3 0
Do. Yorkshire	„	2 12	3 0
Pork Pie	„	2 4	2 12
Veal and Ham Pie, Truffled	„	2 4	2 12

SAUSAGES.

Specially prepared for this Company by Messrs Barnes and Co., Purveyors to the P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bologna Real	each	2 4	2 12
Do. do.	per doz.	26 0	28 8
Cambridge, in tins of 1 lb.	each	1 4	1 8
Do. „ „	per doz.	14 8	16 8
Oxford, „ „	each	2 8	2 14
Do. „ „	per doz.	29 0	33 0
Oxford, Truffled „	each	2 10	3 0
Do. „ „	per doz.	30 0	34 0
French, Extra truffled, „	each	2 12	3 4
Do. „ „	per doz.	32 0	36 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

P. GRANT AND SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

No. 9, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

THOMPSON and COMPANY. CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS, Opposite the Secretariate, 22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY, From the late firm of ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY REFILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes.	Flesh Gloves.
Nail Brushes.	Chest Expanders.
Tooth Brushes.	Eau de Cologne.
Combs.	Violet Powder.
Corn Plasters.	Feeding Bottles.
Perfumery.	Court Plaster.
Sponges.	Filters.
Sponge Bags.	

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY. THACKER, VINING, Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS RECEIVED MAY 24.

	Rs. a.
Ouseley on Counterpoint Course and Figure	10 0
Doubles and Quits, 2 vols.	13 4
Baring Gould's Curious Myths of Middle Ages, cheap edn.	3 12
Help's Life of Pizarro	3 12
Besant's Elementary Conic Sections	3 0
Tauchnitz Tischendorff's New Testament, morocco	3 12
Alford's Revised New Testament	3 12
Elliott's History of India, vol. 2	11 4
French's Shakespeare's Genealogica	9 8
Longmore's Treatise on Ambulances	3 4
Murray's Knapsack Guide to the Tyrol	3 12
Burke's Peerage, 1869	23 12
Addison on Contracts, by Cave	23 12
Les Arts du Moyen Age et de la Renaissance, beautifully illustrated	22 8
Macnamara on Eye Diseases	7 12
Tilt's Uterine Therapeutics	3 12
Argyll's Reign of Law	3 12
Goubard's Book of Guipure work	1 4
Carlyle's French Revolution, 3 vols., new edition	17 0
— Sartor Resartus	4 12
Dwyer on Seats and Saddles, Bits and Bitting	4 12
Burnand's Happy Thoughts	1 8
Arber's English Reprints, Puttenham	1 8
Gouffe's Household Cookery Book	6 12
The Book of the Thames, Photographically Illustrated	13 4
The House I live in	1 8
Aspen Court, by Shirley Brooks	1 8
Arabian Nights, Chandos' edition	0 10
Handy Volume Shakspeare, cloth	13 4
Do. do. morocco	40 0
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor	11 8
Mrs. Brown in London	0 10
Hugh Miller's Works, New edition, each vol.	3 4
Wilson's Tales of the Borders, each vol.	0 10
Rickman's Gothic Architecture	13 4
Smith's Law of Contracts	10 0
Dante's Inferno, Illustrated by Doré, half morocco	50 0
Hymns Ancient and Modern, and Appendix, Small edition morocco	2 4
Do. do. larger type, morocco	3 12
Do. do. with Music, morocco	4 4

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

WINE MERCHANTS,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.
Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in Bordeaux and London 1815.

LONDON HOUSES { Wholesale and for Export only—Tower Bonded Vaults, Retail—Charing Cross Railway Arches.

BORDEAUX HOUSE { Wholesale and for Export—Place du Champ de Mars.

REPRESENTATIVES IN

China,	Colombo,	New Zealand,
Calcutta,	Kurrachee,	Manilla,
Madras,	New York,	New Orleans.

We respectfully solicit the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom from the extensive nature of our business, we can offer better terms than any other House in Bombay. Being importers on the London and Bordeaux Markets and having direct contracts with growers of Champagnes, Sherries, German Wines and Ports, who make up our Wines under our own supervision; we are in the best possible position to offer liberal terms to every class of consumers, whose tastes we have; from our experience of upwards of 50 years exclusive trading in Wines, Spirits, been enabled to arrive at with certainty.

We subjoin our LIST OF SELECTED WINES for this market, and beg to intimate:—

1st. That we cannot execute orders for less than 1 dozen quarts, or 2 dozen pints of either one of them, Liqueurs excepted: these in not less quantities than ½ dozen pints or quarts.

2nd. That our Wines and Spirits are procurable from every respectable General Shopkeeper in Bombay and at Out-stations; they, however, fix their own selling prices for them.

3rd. That our quotations are for delivery from our Godowns, and that we do not take the risk of subsequent breakage.

4th. That our quotations for all Sparkling Wines do not provide for examination of original packed Cases or for the rejection of ullaged or broken bottles likely to be found in such Cases, on arrival, after a long sea voyage. We guarantee each Case to contain its full complement of sound Bottles at time of shipment, but at our prices cannot provide for atmospheric or climatic influences; if our constituents wish us to take this risk, which affects sparkling wine more than any other, we can only do so by adding Rs. 4 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 2½ per dozen pints to our quotations.

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand)

	per doz. Qts.	Pts.
A 1—Chateau Latour or Mouton. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30	Rs. 16
No. 1—Chateau Rauzan, Black capsule, do	„ 25	„ 14
„ 2—Chateau Leoville, Blue capsule, do	„ 22	„ 12
Chateau Palmer, Blue capsule,	„ 22	
„ 3—Chateau Larose, Yellow capsule, do	„ 18-8	„ 10-8
„ 4—Chateau St. Julien, Green capsule, do	„ 17	„ 10
„ 5—Medoc, Red capsule do	„ 15-8	„
„ 6—Medoc, White capsule, do	„ 13-8	„
Sauterne, Red capsule, do	„ 22	

BURGUNDIES.

Very Choice—RED and WHITE.
(Our own Brand.)

Chambertin, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32
Nuits, ditto	„ 26
Macon, ditto	„ 21
Chablis, ditto	22

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand.)

Magnums, Finest Dry	Rs. 74
Finest Dry Sparkling, Gold foil, Labelled & Branded	„ 36 Rs. 19-8
Fine Sparkling, Silver Foil ditto	„ 32 „ 17-8
Good Sparkling, ditto ditto	„ 27 „ 14-8

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand.)

Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Gold foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 to 19-8
Sparkling Hock and Muscatel Moselle, Silver foil	„ 32 „ 17-8
Moselle, Still, Marcobrunner	„ 34 ...
„ „ Braunberger	„ 25 ...
Hock, „ Johannisberger	„ 42 ...
„ „ Forster Traminer	„ 34 ...
„ „ Rudesheimer	„ 26 ...
„ „ Hocheimer	„ 23 ...

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for tropical consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.
Amontillado, very choice and superior	Rs. 32 0
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft, pale	„ 28 0
Sherry, No. 1, Green seal, full bodied, light gold colour, nutty and dry	„ 22 0
do. No. 1, Blue seal, very pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 1, Brown seal, pale and dry	„ 22 0
do. „ 2, Yellow seal, pale and dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	„ 18 0
do. „ 3, White seal, ordinary Dinner Wine	„ 15 8
Marsala, Virgin Pale	„ 15 8
Madeira, East India (one voyage)	„ 33 8

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1 quality, Gold seal, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity. Trade mark	Rs. 30 0	
1st quality, Black seal—Dessert Wine, mature	„ 24	14-8
2nd „ Red seal—a good second quality Wine	„ 18 9	

SPIRITS.

Our Spirits are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules and by our Heart-shaped Labels, extensively imitated by our competitors, and we beg our friends and the public will ask for our Trade Mark and Brand when ordering Wines and Spirits, and so prevent fraud.

Cognac, superior, very Old Pale No. 1—Black Capsule	Rs. 32
Cognac, superior, Old Pale No. 2.—Yellow capsule	„ 28
Cognac, Pale, No. 3—White capsule	„ 25
Rum, Superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	„ 22
Gin, London Old Tom, 1st quality	„ 21
Whisky, 1st quality, Irish	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	„ 21
Geneva, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	„ 21

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.
The finest: cheap imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
Curacao, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
Maraschino di Zara, best	„ 40	22 0
Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
Orange Bitters (the best)	„ 20	

OUR TERMS for Cash Payments, Credit, &c., are as follows:—

DISCOUNTS.—To private Customers we allow 5 per cent. discount off our published quotations for payments made within a month from purchase.

CREDIT.—Three months' credit will be allowed to approved parties, without discount.

INTEREST will be charged at 10 per cent. per annum beyond three months.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with direct London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c. can be supplied them most economically from our Bombay Godowns, while our Stocks will afford as much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed liberal discount and credit.

WE are empowered to receive indents for Carriages of every description from the Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and H. R. H. the Duke of Cambridge, Commander-in-Chief.

Particulars and illustrations of the above can be obtained at our Offices in Dean Lane.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

CHATEAU PALMER.—The undersigned have now received their first supply of this excellent Claret which they have protected by their Trade Mark.

Chateau Palmer is a highly esteemed Bordeaux in Europe. Price Rs. 22 per dozen. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at		Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „	Do.	„ 18 „
Cognac „	Do.	„ 16 „

RENNIE, SCOVELL & Co.

BASS' ALE,

JUST LANDED.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
Bottled by Cameron and Saunders, Pints, per dozen	3 12	4 0
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 4	6 12
Bottled by Stone & Co., Pints, per dozen	4 0	4 4
Do. ditto Imperial Pints, per dozen	4 12	5 4
Do. ditto Quarts, per dozen	6 8	7 0
Do. ditto Imperial Quarts, per dozen	8 8	9 0

N.B.—To Messes and large consumers considerable economy is effected by the use of the Imperial Bottles.

CHARLES TOVEY & SON,

WINE EXPORTERS,
SOUTHWARK STREET,
LONDON.

MESSRS. OWEN AND OKELL, Agents of the above Firm,

Call attention to the following:

BRANDY.

	Per dozen.
COGNAC, Vintage 1865	Rs 20

CLARETS.

CHARLES TOVEY'S 4	„ 15

SHERRIES.

PALE DRY DINNER	24
AMONTILLADO	„ 28
"THREE CROWNS" SOLERA	„ 44

Detailed Price Current on application.

OWEN AND OKELL
Agent for Charles Tovey and Son,
Bombay Presidency.

Agents for Bengal—Messrs. Turner, Morrison, and Co.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

WINES IN WOOD.

Particular attention is requested to our Wines in Wood; Messes, Clubs, and the Trade will find it far more economical in consumption to indent upon our stock of these Wines as there are many advantages that the Consumer and Trader derive by laying in a stock of Bulk Wines.

1st.—A Wine thus selected and bottled is secured at a much lower figure than if bought by single dozens.

2nd.—The Wine, imported in bulk, by a sea voyage improves in character and quality.

3rd.—It is a satisfaction to the consumer to know that he has a wine in his Cellar of uniform quality and one that will improve by keeping.

The following Wines, landed from the "British Sovereign" and "Dilbhur," are now in our Godowns, and we shall be happy to see our friends respecting them.

SHERRIES.

No. 1 A.	per Butt of 108 gals.	Rs. 650
No. 2 B.	Do. Do.	„ 780
No. 3 C.	Do. Do.	„ 850
No. 4 D.	Do. Do.	„ 900
No. 5 E.	Do. Do.	„ 1000
No. 6 F.	Do. Do.	„ 1400

In Hhds No. 3 and No. 5 Rs. 450 and 550 respectively.

PORTS.

1.	per pipe 115 Gals.	Rs. 750
2.	do.	„ 900
3.	do.	„ 1,400

BEER.

Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Guinness's Stout

Kilderkins, (18 gals.) Season 1869-70, first batch of the new season's Beer.

Beer in Hhds. of season 1869-70. Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desired delivery from the first shipments of the season.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

	Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 4	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Ostrich ditto 1862	22 0
25 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
30 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1861	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
23 0	Winningen ditto 1862	20 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

CLARETS.

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
27 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
23 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

Curaçoa	39 0
Maraschino de Zara	39 0
Noyeau	39 0
Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 0
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 8
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY—24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY, 28s. 32s. and 50s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY.

(BOMBAY BRANCH.)
BOMBAY.
WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.
Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)
GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.
ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season, an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines at Bombay rates, that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE

Is prepared by a process founded on the observation of Dr. Ellis and other eminent medical authorities; and thus prepared it is agreeable, and retains all the active properties of Pepsine.

Its administration is attended with certain and great benefit in all cases of disordered digestion, to which so many other ailments are attributable.

		Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Single Bottles	Each	2 0	2 4
Double „	„	3 8	4 0
Quadruple „	„	7 0	8 0

MORSON'S PEPSINE LOZENGES.

Each Lozenge contains a dose of Pepsine, and will be found a very convenient and agreeable mode of taking this remedy, as it may be carried in the pocket, and taken when dining out, or at any other time, without observation.

Single Bottles	Each	2 0	2 4
Double „	„	3 8	4 0

AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MRS. LAKES
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE.
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY,

Every description of MILLINERY on hand.
Kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.
A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.
WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.
LADIES OWN MATERIALS made up.

"ORDERS FROM OUTSTATIONS must be accompanied by a REMITTANCE, OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY."

TRADE WITHOUT BOOKS.

EXTRAORDINARY ADVANTAGES TO PURCHASERS.

BULL AND COMPANY,

TAILORS, DRAPERS, OUTFITTERS, AND HOSIERS.
No. 2, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
(Opposite Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's.)

BULL & Co. have the pleasure of announcing that they have opened an Outfitting Establishment in the commodious premises, No. 2, Hummum Street. Their large Stock is of the Best Quality and has been selected to meet the wants of everybody. The business will be conducted on the principle of small profits and quick returns, thus enabling them to supply first-rate materials to their customers at low prices.

An Experienced Cutter has been engaged, and customers of the establishment may depend upon their orders being punctually attended to, and that the clothing ordered by them will be both graceful and well-fitting.

Residents of Bombay can be waited upon at their residences by the Cutter with patterns.

BULL & Co. hope by strict attention to the favours of their customers, and by the excellent quality of their goods, to merit a share of public patronage.

The Stock comprises the largest assortment of

EXTRA SUPERFINE Blue and Black Cloth.

BLACK and BLUE Diagonal and Fancy Coatings.

FANCY DOESKIN, Newest Pattern.

FANCY TWEEDS, Thin for the Hot Season.

FANCY TWEEDS, for Suits.

BEDFORD CORDS, best for riding.

BLACK and COLORED Fine Velvet.

PARAMATA and ALPACA.

BLUE FLANNELS for the Rains.

WHITE FLANNELS for Cricketing.

WHITE and COLOURED Drills for Washing Trousers.

BROWN HOLLAND and KARKY for Office Wear.

SPUN SILK for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, all wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY FLANNEL, silk and wool, for Sleeping Suits.

FANCY SILK and WOOL Shirts, English made.

FANCY all-wool Shirts, English made.

REAL Indian Gauze UNDERVESTS.

LISLE Thread HALF HOSE.

STRIPED Merino HALF HOSE.

WHITE Cotton HALF HOSE.

HANDKERCHIEFS. White Linen and Fancy Bordered.

WHITE SHIRTS, English made, first class quality.

COLOURED CAMBRIC Shirts.

COLLARS of all the modern Shapes.

SCARF of the Newest Pattern.

TIES, White and Black Dress.

FANCY SILK TIES.

HATS, DRAB SHELL.

ELWOOD'S Hats, Black, Drab, and Brown.

FOR LADIES and GENTLEMEN.

BEAK & Co.'s new patent Pith and Felt Waterproof.

VENTILATING HATS, sure preservative of Sunstroke.

CALCUTTA PITH HATS of all kinds.

PUGGREES of all newest kinds and patterns.

RAILWAY RUGS of all sizes and patterns.

SOLID LEATHER Portmanteaus of all sizes.

SOLID LEATHER Hat Boxes, &c., &c.

BULL AND COMPANY,
2 HUMMUM STREET.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAGE and SANDEMAN'S CLARET.—The undersigned have for sale, at their godowns, Claret shipped by the above well known firm.

Medoc—a fruity Wine, suitable for "Cup"......at Rs. 13 per doz

YOUNG & Co.
5 Borah Baazar Street. Sole Agents, Bombay.

WINES, SPIRITS & LIQUEURS,

The Company are appointed sole Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Wines of Messrs. J. & C. White & Co., the unrivalled superiority of whose shipments of Ports and Sherries is universally acknowledged in the Home Markets and the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras.

J. & C. WHITE'S PORTS.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Good, sound	Qts. per doz.	21 8	24 0
Fine old, with good body	„ „	27 0	30 0
Very superior, with fine body, and flavour (*most suitable for Invalids*)	„ „	34 0	38 0

J. & C. WHITE'S SHERRIES.

Vino de Pasto, a superior Dinner Wine	Qts. per doz.	27 0	30 0
Superior Pale, J. & C. White's well-known white seal	„ „	31 0	33 0
Manzanilla, a fine dry Wine	„ „	34 0	38 0
Amontillado, a choice old Wine	„ „	38 0	42 0
Very superior Amontillado, soft, clean, and delicate	„ „	44 0	48 0

MADEIRA WINE.

Finest Old Madeira, direct	Qts. per doz.	48 0	54 0

MARSALA WINE.

Old Marsala, an agreeable substitute for cheap Sherry	Qts. per doz.	17 0	19 0

CHAMPAGNES.

The Company are appointed the sole Agents in this Presidency for Messrs. Perrier Jouet & Co.'s Celebrated Creaming Extra Dry Pale Champagne, now the favourite brand in all the English Clubs and leading Hotels in the West-end. They can recommend this brand with the greatest confidence.

Champagne, Perrier Jouet's finest Creaming	Qts. per doz.	40 0	44 0
Champagne, F. Giesler and Co.'s	„ „	40 0	44 0
Champagne, Jules Mumm's (the original)	„ „	40 0	44 0
Champagne, Duroi, Fils et Cie's Fleur de Sillery	„ „	36 0	40 0

HOCKS.

Sparkling, Deinhardt and Jordan's finest	Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Still Deinhardt and Jordan's finest	„	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	Pints „	20 0	22 0
Still, Nessmely No. 1.	Qts „	22 0	25 0

MOSELLES.

Finest Sparkling, Nonpareil, Deinhardt and Jordan's	Qts. per doz.	36 0	40 0
Do. do. do.	Pts. „	20 0	22 0

CLARETS.

The Clarets, Burgundies, and Sauternes supplied by the Company are expressly selected for them with great care, and are distinguished above all other shipments to the Presidency by their delicate bouquet and soundness.

Petit Medoc, a good sound Breakfast Wine	Qts. per doz.	11 0	12 8
Medoc, a superior Breakfast or Cup Wine	„ „	14 8	16 0
Do. do.	Pts. „	8 0	9 0
Saint Julien, a good Dinner Wine	Qts. „	21 8	24 0
Chateau Leoville, a superior Dinner Wine	„ „	25 0	28 0
Chateau Margaux, the finest Claret imported	„ „	32 0	36 0

BURGUNDIES.

Chablis, an agreeable and delicate White Wine	Qts. per doz.	18 8	21 0
Chablis, superior ditto ditto	„ „	25 0	28 0
Pomard, ditto ditto Red	„ „	25 0	28 0

SAUTERNES.

Barsac	Qts. per doz.	21 8	24 0
Haut Sauternes, a delicate, light, sound wine	„ „	24 0	27 0
Haut Sauternes, very superior	„ „	32 0	36 0

DENMAN'S CELEBRATED GREEK WINES,

Como; a red wine resembling young full-bodied Port	32 8	36 0
Hymet, Red; a full-bodied dry Wine, resembling Burgundy	20 8	23 0
Hymet, White; a dry Wine with Chablis character	20 8	23 0
Keffesia, White; a dry dinner Wine with very fine Chablis character	27 0	30 0
Patras, Red; of a rich Burgundy character	24 0	27 0
Patras, White; of a fine Hock character	20 8	23 0
Saint Elie; a dry wine of Amontillado character	28 8	32 0
Santorin; a very dry Wine, with Port flavour	28 8	32 0
Thera; a full-bodied White Wine, with Dry Madeira character	36 0	40 0
Visanto; an exceedingly luscious White Wine, delicious for dessert	44 0	48 0

HUNGARIAN WINES.

Nessmely No. 1 an agreeable and delicate Wine of Hock character	22 0	25
Ofner Adlerberger, a red Wine, of Burgundy character	24 0	27
Szegszard, a red Wine, possessing fine bouquet of Claret character	16 0	18 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

SPIRITS.

The Company are exclusive Wholesale and Retail Agents in this Presidency for the superior productions of "The Vine-Growers' Association of Cognac," which will be found particularly pure, soft, and delicately flavoured.

The Public are requested, before purchasing from other than the Company's Establishments Brandy purporting to be Treacher and Company's, to see that the Labels, Corks, and Capsules of the bottles bear the Company's trademarks, a Phœnix, and their name; as Spurious Liquors have frequently been bottled in waste bottles bearing the Company's labels, and foisted upon purchasers, through their servants, as the genuine article.—See Police Report in "Times of India" of 17th June 1867.

BRANDIES.

Cognac, Fine Old Pale (Treacher & Co.'s celebrated Heart-labelled Brandy)	per doz.	27 0	30 0
Cognac, Fine Old Pale; (Treacher & Co.'s) the "Travelling Bottle" (a flat and portable specialty for Travellers' use)	„	18 0	21 0
Cognac, Old Pale	„	24 0	27 0
Cognac, Pale, the Vine-Growers' Co.'s label	„	18 0	21 0
Brandy, Exshaw's No. 1	„	38 0	42 0
„ Exshaw's No. 2	„	24 0	28 0
„ Hennessey's	„	25 0	28 0
„ Martell's	„	25 0	28 0
„ Mounier's Vine leaf	„	24 0	27 0
„ Pinet Castillon's	„	27 0	30 0

LONDON GINS.

Booth's London Old Tom	18 0	21 0
Swaine and Boord's „	17 0	20 0

HOLLANDS GIN.

Geneva, Genuine Hollands, by John de Kuyper and Son, of Rotterdam, per case of 15 large square bottles		25 8	28 0
Do. do 12 small squares	per doz.	14 0	16 0

RUMS.

The Company are exclusive Agents in this Presidency for the Celebrated Old Jamaica Rum of Messrs. Henry White & Co., the largest shippers in the Empire, and Purveyors of this Spirit by appointment to Her Majesty's Navy.

Rum, Finest Old Jamaica, H. White and Co.'s	Qts. per doz.	21 0	24 0
Rum, Old Jamaica	„ „	18 0	21 0

WHISKEYS.

Irish, Kinahan's Celebrated L. L.	19 0	21 0
Scotch, Crabbie's Fine Highlands	18 0	20 0

LIQUEURS AND CREMES.

Of the finest qualities, and from the first shippers only.

ABSINTHE.

De Furslenthum, Neuenburg Inder Schweitz	per doz.	23 0	26 0
Do. do. do.	each	2 0	2 0

CHERRY BRANDY.

Peter Heering's Original Copenhagen.	Qts. each	2 6	2 0
Do. do. do.	Pts. „	1 4	1 0

CURACAO.

Wynand Fockink's of Amsterdam, White or Red, in Stone bottles	Qts. each	3 0	3 8
Do. do. do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0
Boord and Son's of London (very fine)	Qts. „	3 8	4 0
White & Co.'s Celebrated Curacao Shrub	Qts. „	2 12	3 0

MARASCHINO.

Di Francesco Drioli, Di Zara) the original)	Qts. each	4 8	5 0
Do. do. do.	Pts. „	2 12	3 0
Boord and Son's (very fine)	Qts. „	3 8	4 0

CORDIALS.

Ginger Wine by Crabbie	Qts. per doz.	18 0	20 0
Ginger Brandy	each	1 12	2 0
Ginger Cordial		1 12	2 0

CREME DE CITRONELLE.

A very delicate flavoured Liqueur, Boord and Son's	Qts. each	3 8	4 0

CREME DE NOYEAU.

(Crême de Martinique.)

Boord and Son's (very fine)	Qts. each	3 8	4 0
Forestier's, of Bordeaux	„ „	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	„ „	3 0	3 0
Do	Pts. „	1 12	2

CREME DE LA ROSE.

Forestier's	Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	„ „	3 0	3 8
Do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0

CREME DE VANILLE.

Forestier's	Qts. each	2 8	3 0
Wynand Fockink's	„ „	3 0	3 0
Do.	Pts. „	1 12	2 0

VERMOUTH;

Highly valued for its refreshing and restorative properties: This wine is an excellent stomachic, was formerly in great favour and request, and is the only Liqueur that has successfully maintained its ancient reputation.

Supérieure de Noilly Prat & Cie	per doz.	18 0	2 0
Do. do.	each	1 12	21 0

PUNCH LIQUORS.

Champagne Punch	Bottles. each	3 0	3 0
Milk Punch, Concentrated Essence of.	Pts. each	1 12	2 0
Rum Punch, Concentrated Essence of.	„ „	1 12	2 0

Note.—Not less than 3 bottles supplied at Cash rates.

TONIC WINE BITTERS.

The Company are the sole Agents for the Celebrated Angostura Bitters by Dr. Siegert, of Angostura.

They are also appointed Agents for the well known Sainsbury's Quinine Wine, of guaranteed strength and quality.

Angostura Bitters, Real Ciudad Bolivar.	Pts. each	2 12	3 0
Do. do. do.	per doz.	30 0	34 0
Brandy Bitters, Treacher and Company's.	each bot.	1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, do. do.		1 4	1 8
Orange Bitters, Field and Son's	Pts. each.	1 0	1 4
Do. do.	Qts. each.	1 12	2 0
Pomalo and Orange Tonic, Treacher & Company's	each bot.	1 0	1 4
Quinine Wine by Sainsbury	large „	2 0	2 4
Do. do.	small „	1 0	1 4
Sherry Bitters „ „	each „	1 4	1 8
Wine Bitters „ „	each „	1 0	1 4

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

NOTICES.

PATENT THERMOTERION.—For keeping Food Warm in the Nursery, Sick Chamber, or when Travelling. Being a treble Cylindrical tin vessel in the centre compartment of which is placed the glass food receptible, the second compartment is then filled with boiling water and screwed down. The outer compartment or air jacket insulates the hot water and prevents radiation or dissipation of heat. By the use of this apparatus food can be kept sufficiently warm for ten hours. Price complete with Food Glass Rs. 10.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

INVERNESS WATERPROOFS.—A most Comfortable Wrapper, made of a light cloth material, dark blue, lined with a neat black and white plaid of silky texture, and a black silk velvet collar. The Waterproof preparation is between the two cloths and consequently cannot stick and become useless after one monsoon; they will withstand 48 hours incessant rain; and as they are made loose, of the "Inverness Wrapper" shape, they have the double advantage of being cool, and having no seam to let water through round the arms and shoulders, like most of the Mackintosh Coats.

They are the most perfect Waterproof Wrapper ever invented, will last as long as an ordinary coat, as they can be folded up after the monsoon without fear of sticking together and becoming useless; another advantage is, that they cannot be torn.

Size 42	Rs. 30 0 0	Net Cash.
„ 44	„ 32 0 0	„
„ 46	„ 35 0 0	„

As we have only a small number on hand, all orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

BROADWOOD'S PIANOS.—Just unpacked, a fresh stock of Broadwood & Sons' Solid Mahogany Square Pianofortes with grand action, iron frame, metal studs, metal pin plate, screwed throughout, brass bound corners, with leather cover, tin lined case, &c. Rs. 1,000.

Solid Mahogany Square, metal studs, two bars, metallic plate, brass bound corners, screwed throughout, leather cover and tin lined case. Rs. 950.

These instruments have been specially manufactured to our order and are prepared throughout for India. Our extensive importation of these instruments, enable us to offer a choice to our constituents, and to sell on the most reasonable terms for cash payment.

These instruments will be found to possess in an eminent degree the best qualities of tone, touch, and durability, for which J. Broadwood and Sons' manufactures are so famous. Any constituent wishing to have an instrument in its original case direct from Broadwood's factory, can be supplied at any time from our stock.

Rampart Row, Bombay. SOUNDY & Co.

PIANOFORTE INSTRUCTION and TUNING.—Mr. John H. Willy, Pianist, Organist, and Tuner, begs respectfully to state that he will be happy to give Instruction on the Piano and Tune any Pianos that may require Tuning.

Terms.

Two Lessons per week, one hour each Lesson, Fort, Colaba or Malabar Hill	Rs. 20 per mensem.
Do. do. Byculla or Mazagon	„ 15 „
Tuning Pianos	„ 7 „
Attending Parties either as an Accompanyist or for Dance Music	„ 20 „

Terms arranged with Families.

Any communication addressed to Mr. John H. Willy at his residence, No. 6 Clare Road, Byculla, will be punctually attended to.

Mr. Willy begs to state that he travelled with the celebrated Distin Family (the performers on the Saxe Horns) as Solo Pianist and Accompanyist for a period of eight years, all over England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Channel Islands, France, Germany, America, and Canada, and had the honor of performing with them twice before Her Majesty, once at Buckingham Palace, and once at Balmoral.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—The undersigned will receive applications up to the 31st May, for the new A Shares proposed to be issued in lieu of the B, or Reserved, Shares of the Bank.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager Bombay Branch.

RE—ESTATES of LIMJEE MANOCKJEE and COWASJEE MANOCKJEE, and Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co.—Second Dividends will be payable as undernoted at 23 Sassoon's Building, Apollo Street, Fort, on Wednesday the 19th, and Thursday the 20th days of May, instant, and on every following Wednesday and Thursday, between the hours of 11 and 3, on all claims adjusted and admitted by the Trustees, viz.

On the Estate of Limjee Manockjee, at the rate of 10 per cent.
On the Estate of Cowasjee Manockjee, at the rate of 10 per cent.
On the Estate of Manockjee Limjee and Company, at the rate of 1 per cent.

A. J. MACDONALD,
RAGHOONATH NARAYEN,
Trustees of the above Estates

Bombay, 10th May, 1869.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are hereby invited for the supply of two thousand Brass (of 100 cubic feet) of Road Metal, to be delivered at the undermentioned Municipal Road Metal Depots, according to the following quantities: the whole to be delivered before 30th September next:—

No.	Place of delivery.	Quantity required.
1.	Bazaar Gate and Fort Police Court	300
2.	Esplanade, opposite Sailors' Home	600
3.	Camatepoora Foras Road	500
4.	Middle Colaba Road	100
5.	Parell Road and Sheppard Road	500

Tenders are to be made on printed forms only, which may be had on application at this office, and are to be sent in before the 31st instant to

A. T. CRAWFORD, Esq.,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

The Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
C. THWAIT[illegible] C.E.,
Acting Executive Engi[illegible] unicipality.

Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, [illegible] House,
20th M[illegible]y, 1869.

THE JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give notice, that a Special General Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Town Hall, on Friday the 28th May, 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon precisely, for the transaction of the following business:—

1. Letter from Chief Secretary to Government, G. D. No. 1106, dated 8th May, 1869, being a reply to the letter from the Clerk of the Peace, No. 63, dated the 15th ultimo, regarding the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the working of the Municipality since 1st July, 1865.

2. Letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, G. D. No. 959, dated 19th April, 1869, requesting to be informed whether the Justices will agree to contribute one-half the cost of introducing the Contagious Diseases' Act into Bombay in the event of its being found impossible to levy fees, &c.

3. Letter from A. R. Scoble, Esquire, Chairman of the Bench of Justices, dated 26th April, 1869, forwarding the Report of the Visiting Justices of the Bombay Gaols for 1869.

4. Government Resolution, P. W. D. No. 167A—1,230 of 1869, dated 12th May, 1869, respecting the arrears of water rates due by Government for Vehar Water supplied to Government Buildings up to 31st December 1868.

5. Government Resolution No. 946 of 17th April, 1869, assenting to allow Collector of State Income Tax to collect the Municipal Certificate Tax under Act 2 of 1869 at a charge of five per cent. on the receipts.

6. The Municipal Commissioner to report that the Assessing and Collecting Establishments have been entirely separated, and to ask the sanction of the Bench to the appointment of Mr. John Hutchinson, as Assistant Commissioner and Assessor, on Rs. 600 per mensem.

7. Government Resolution No. 872 of 10th April, 1869, with accompaniment, from the Government of India, stating that it is unnecessary to sanction the Fifteen Lac Loan Bill, as the Government will lend the money at 5 per cent. on certain conditions.

8. Extracts from the Proceedings of the Finance Committee, dated 6th January, 1869, received from the President under date 18th January, 1869.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall 19th May, 1869.

TO C. E. STANGER LEATHES, Esquire, Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—I hereby give notice, that at the Special General Meeting of the Bench of Justices, advertised to be held on Friday the 28th instant, I shall propose the adoption of the following resolution:—

"That a Committee of the Bench of Justices be appointed to inquire and report on the undernoted subjects connected with the working of the Municipality of Bombay from July 1865 to the present time:—

"1st. It appearing from statements laid by the Controller of Municipal Accounts before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, appointed to consider and report on the Municipal Loan Bill, that the Municipal Commissioner had spent between 1st of July 1865 and 31st December 1868, a sum amounting to Rs. 17,92,586 (seventeen lacs, ninety-two thousand five hundred and eighty-six) or thereabouts over and above the Municipal Revenues realized during the same period, and the Select Committee of the Legislative Council having remarked thereon that—'it is difficult to reconcile this large expenditure in excess of income with fulfilment of the provisions of the Municipal Act'—the Committee of the Bench to inquire and report on the particular instances in which the Municipal Act has thereby been infringed, distinguishing all cases in which such infringement was unavoidable from those for which no good reason can be assigned.

"2nd. To inquire what public works have been undertaken between July 1865 and the present time by the Municipal Commissioner without previously obtaining the sanction of the Bench of Justices and without submitting to them the estimates of costs, and also without asking the Bench to make due provision for the payment of such work.

"3rd. To inquire whether in addition to public works any other expenditure on a scale sufficient to affect the financial position of the Municipality, was incurred between July 1865 and the present time, without the sanction of the Bench of Justices and without making due provision for the payment of the same.

"4th. With reference to the admission made by the Municipal Commissioner in his evidence before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council that the Municipality had to pay 25 per cent. more than the market value for labour and materials in 1867, owing to the practice of deferring payments, the Committee of the Bench to enquire whether or not this practice, resulting in considerable losses to the Municipality in 1867, or at any other period between July 1865 and the present time, arose from negligence on the part of the Municipal Commissioner, to comply with the provisions of the Municipal Act regarding the raising of necessary funds by consent of the Bench of Justices previous to undertaking any public work or other heavy expenditure.

"5th. If it be found that Municipal works were undertaken and other expenditure incurred without the sanction of the Bench, the Committee to report whether the Controller of Municipal Accounts has or has not fulfilled the duties imposed upon him by the Municipal Act in order to check such expenditure; and generally to inquire whether he has or has not effectually supervised the receipts and disbursements of the Municipal Fund according to the requirements of the Act.

"6th. The Municipal Commissioner having stated before the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, that a sum of Rs. 3,24,404 (three lacs twenty-four thousand four hundred and four) will probably be irrecoverable out of the out-standing dues for 1867 and 1868, the Committee to ascertain whether the loss accruing to the Municipality in these two years is limited to the above sum or has been considerably more.

"7th. With reference to the Municipal Commissioner's Memorandum, dated the 28th November, 1868, on the subject of the Outstanding Balances of the Municipality submitted to the Select Committee of the Legislative Council, the Committee of the Bench to inquire whether the accumulation of Outstanding Dues was due to any defect in the Municipal Acts as alleged by the Municipal Commissioner, or whether it had been caused chiefly by inefficient supervision or negligence on the part of the Municipal Commissioner.

"8th. To inquire whether between July 1865 and the present time, any and what losses have been incurred by the Municipality through defalcations or misappropriation on the part of Municipal servants employed in the Assessment and Collection Departments.

"9th. Whether any books or accounts exist in the Office of the Municipal Commissioner showing the levy of the Halalcore Cess for the year 1866, and whether from the want of such books or accounts, *primâ facie* case exists for supposing that large sums of money on this account have been made away with."

In the event of the abovementioned resolution being carried, I propose to submit to the Bench the names of the members constituting the Committee, with a proposal that each member be allowed a fee of Rs. 30 (thirty) per hour for his services, and that the Committee be authorised to engage such paid assistance as they may consider necessary for the purposes of the inquiry.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

S. SHAPOORJEE.

Bombay, 22nd May, 1869.

No. 2765 of 1869.

TO THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward original letter received this day from Bombay Gas Company, Limited.

I shall propose, on the Special General Meeting on the 28th instant, that the Municipal Commissioner be authorized to enter into a Contract with the Gas Company on the basis of the Secretary's letter of the 30th April last, reporting details through the Finance Committee for the information of the Bench.—Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR CRAWFORD.

22nd May, 1869.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET firm. There was some inquiry for Colaba and Mazagon shares.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Sub-scribed Capital.	Nom. of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Rate per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
1,000,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	126
3,140,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1675
3,000,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	570
3,750,000	1,000	all	7½ p.c.	Ditto of Madras	1550
750,000	250	all	6 p. c.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	300
700,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
1,000,000	500	25	8 do.	Delhi and London	200
1,000,000	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	140
500,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	412½

LAND COMPANIES.

1,180,000	3,000	all	Rs. 80	Colaba Land Co.	1475
1,080,000	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	875
2,080,000	1,000	600	,,11-14	Do. New	470
2,000,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	Frere Land	80
100,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	860
...	2,000	1,300	Nil	Port Canning	280

SHIPPING COMPANY.

500,000	5,000	3,500	1,300	Bombay Ship Co.	1200

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	227
...	£20	196.8.8	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1120
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	Par.

PRESS COMPANIES.

40,000	2,000	1,100	200ps.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	850
75,000	3,000	850	300do.	Alexandra Press Co.	600
187,500	12,000	11,000	1750ps	Apollo Press Co.	10,000
80,000	2,000	2,000	400do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
...	500	500	100do.	Do. New	540
...	1,880	1,880	100do.	Colaba Press Co.	11,200
70,000	2,000	2,000	...	East India Press Co	1100
237,500	8,500	8,500	1000ps	Fort Press Co.	9750
160,000	2,000	1,800	100ps	Framji Cowasji Press	1160
100,000	6,000	4,000	425 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3600
20,000	5,000	2,000	...	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
300,000	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	275
30,000	2,500	2,500	490 ps	Prince of Wales Press	2450
45,000	2,000	750	...	Victoria Press, Madras	950

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

...	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	780
125,000	2,500	all	80	Alliance Spinning	1625
20,000	2,000	all	...	Arkwright	400
550,000	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2800
100,000	1,000	1,000	10 pc.	Bombay United	1795
...	500	500	12 pc.	Broach Mills	265
160,000	5,000	all	...	Coorla Spinning	1875
150,000	2,000	2,000	300	Great Eastern	1400
250,000	1,000	all	135	Manockji Petit's	665
200,000	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1050
150,000	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1400

MISCELLANEOUS.

...	50	50	5	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	38—35
...	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	190
100,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	240—250

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
1,045,000	500	...	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay	110
800,000	25	13½	...	Do. China	3—3½
2,000,000	200	100	May '67	Do. Guzerat	30
1,000,000	150	75	Aug. '67	B'bay Pr'd'ncy B'k	26
2,000,000	200	35	Sept. '67	,, Trdg & B'nkg	20
2,000,000	200	40	Sept. '67	Brokers' Bank	75
1,000,000	250	...	Mar. '66	Central Bank	6
500,000	200	10	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	6
...	200	63	May '67	Royal Bank	13
1,200,000	130	66	Apr. '67	Old Financial	6½

COMPANIES IN LIQUIDATION.

1,000,000	5,200	1,750	Nov. '66	Back Bay Co.	4'0
800,000	3,500	2,200	...	B'bay & Bengal S. S.	400
...	3,500	2,111	...	Iron Shipping	10
...	all	...	...	Victoria Spinning	2000
250,000	all	350	300	Bombay Coast	160—17

CALCUTTA—20TH MAY, 1869.

The market for Government Papers continues firm. 4 per cents. were in demand at Rs. 6-2 discount, only one transaction was reported at this price, others of Rs. 20,000 to 10,000 were at Rs. 6-1 and 6-0 discount. 5 per cents. were bought at Rs. 9-0 premium, and 5½ per cents at Rs. 13-0 premium.

6 per cents. Municipal Debentures sold at Rs. 6-12 premium.

The Directors of the Bank of Bengal, at their weekly meeting, to-day, reduced the rates of Interests and Discounts, one per cent. all round. Two purchases of shares were effected at Rs. 1,635.

The Bank of Calcutta held its first meeting this afternoon under clause 29 of Table A. of the Limited Liability Act X. of 1866; The Directors were re-elected for the ensuing year. In August next, the half-yearly accounts will be submitted to the shareholders, and it was understood that the profits will enable a fair dividend being declared.

Yesterday and to-day Bonded Warehouse Association shares sold at Rs. 580, inclusive of the dividend.

A good amount of East India Railway Stock was purchased, for an order, at Rs. 240 per £20.

Sales of Goosery Cotton Mills Co.'s shares were made at Rs. 200. 50 shares in the Port Canning Land Investment, &c., Co. sold, to one party, at Rs. 270 each.

A transaction in Central Cachar Tea Co.'s shares took place at Rs. 85.—*Englishman.*

BANK RETURNS.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 22nd May, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
General Treasury Balance	87,65,867
Deposits at Head Office	1,55,94,565
Deposits at Branches	16,39,034
Bank Post Bills outstanding	33,734
Reserve	3,616
Undrawn Cash Credits	2,59,100
	Rs. 3,12,95,936
ASSETS.	
Government Securities	18,96,480
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	12,15,353
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	12,25,567
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	77,43,059
Dead Stock	4,66,384
Stamps	8,457
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	5,33,541
Overdrafts	34,992
Cash	47,65,887
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	83,14,409
Do. do. at Branches	32,51,337
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	18,40,470
	Rs. 3,12,95,936

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 18th May, compared with the report for the previous week, yields the following results:—

LIABILITIES.					
Tsy. Balance Hd. Office	,,	30,24,602	2	11	increase
,, ,, Branches,	,,	1,19,655	13	0	increase
Other Deposits	,,	10,29,580	15	7	decrease
Bank Post Bills.	,,	3,10,307	15	6	increase
ASSETS.					
Loans on Govt. Securities	Rs.	81,650	0	0	decrease
Accts. of Credit on do.	,,	77,670	7	5	decrease
Mercantile Discounts	,,	22,16,578	0	6	increase
Cash, &c., at Hd. Office	,,	2,57,267	5	8	increase
,, ,, Branches.	,,	1,21,301	2	7	increase

MILITARY.

ARRIVAL.—MAY 25.

Burr, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Rangoon.
Beddeck, Major, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Banda.
Mackenzie, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on furlough, from Bengal.
Simons, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on sick leave, from Sea.
Roberts, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on sick leave, from Mount Aboo.
Peck, Ensign, 59th Regiment, on leave, from Ceylon.
Shewell, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quarter Master General, on leave, from Poona.
Hough, Major General, H. M. Staff Corps, from Concan.
Steward, Assistant Surgeon, Staff, en route, from Peshawur.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 25.

Teevan, Quarter Master, 11th Hussars, on medical certificate, to England.
Burr, Lieutenant, 21st Fusiliers, on leave, to England.
Holland, Colonel, Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Roberts, Captain, Bengal Cavalry, on furlough, to England.
Hunter, Captain, Royal Artillery, to Rawul Pindee, (Punjaub.)
Lucas, Colonel, Acting Deputy Commissary General, to join, to Poona.
Shewell, Lieutenant Colonel, Deputy Quarter Master General, on furlough, to England.
Wilson, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, to Kaira.
Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on duty, to Bangalore.
Poett, Veterinary Surgeon, Staff, on sick leave, to England.
Bolton, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—25TH MAY.

London	Cotton	£1 10s. 0d.	per ton.
	Cases	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£1 0s. 0d. Nominal	,,
	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 0s. 0d. to £1 2s. 6d.	,,
Liverpool	Myrabolanes & Coir Bundles	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	,,
	Seeds	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 15s. 0d.	,,
Havre	Cotton	£1 2s. 6d. to £1 5s. 0d.	,,
	Coffee	£0 15s. 0d.	
Overland	Steamers	£4 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8	per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 to 4	p.bale Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 to 3½	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 12 and Calcutta Port Charges.	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
25	Winslow	Labuste	Newport, Jan. 10.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
25	Baroda (s)	Parish	Aden and Suez.
	Phlox (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
	Sattara (s)	Beyts	Malabar Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Springfield, Dwight, to Singapore.
Ship City of Dublin, Waugh, to Colombo.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Lord Clyde, to Cutch.
Ship Futail Manan, to Persian Gulf
Barque Meera Hassin, to Penang and Singapore.

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Gwadur, 25th, 4 P.M.—H. M.'s steamer "Earl Canning" arrived from Jask.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

May 20 Morning Star..........Weller ....Glasgow, Sept. 8.
Louise Collet ....Pienoat ....Dunkirk, Nov. 29.

DEPARTURES.

May 20 Carpo.......... — ..... —
Tantallon Castle ..... — ..... —

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

May 20, Simla, (s. s.)........ Ward......... Suez.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba—lat. 18° 53' 30" N., long. 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet. Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on May 22.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·722 inches.
Temperature of the Air	84·8 ,,
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·0 ,,
Dew Point	74·2 ,,
Relative Humidity of Air	·716 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	3·7 ,,
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following day	89·8 ,,
Minimum do. do.	80·5 ,,
Gen. Direction of Wind.	WNW, W. WSW, W.
Movement in 24 hours	236 miles.

POSTAL NOTICES.

CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 28th May, at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

Friday	May 28	Friday	July 9
,,	June 11	,,	,, 23
,,	June 25	,,	Aug. 6

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail

Friday	June 11	Friday	Sept. 3
,,	July 9	,,	Oct. 1
,,	Aug. 6	,,	,, 29

MAILS FOR MAURITIUS, THE CAPE, &c.

The Government of Mauritius having terminated their Contract with the Union Steam Ship Company for the conveyance of Mails between Ceylon and Mauritius, and between Mauritius and Natal, letters, &c., for Mauritius will, in future, be forwarded *via* Aden, to be thence conveyed by the French Mail Packets leaving Aden on the 23rd of every month.

As the communication with the Cape of Good Hope and Natal is also thus cut off, all correspondence, addressed to those Colonies, will under instructions be sent in the Mail for London.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

McCOMBIE—May 25th, in the Fort, Mr. David John McCombie, Pleader High Court, aged 33.

ROBINS—GEORGE—May 14th, at Sehore, Central India, Marion Gertrude, younger daughter of Mr. Frederick Robins, aged 3 years and 10 months; also on the previous evening, Ellen George, Nurse of the above—both of cholera.

MADRAS.

MARRIAGE.

JOHNSON—MACDONALD—May 17th, at St. Stephens, Ootacamund, by the Rev. the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Rev. O. Dene, M. A., Domestic Chaplain, Rev. William Johnson, C. M. S., to Catherine Austin, the fourth daughter of the late Major General William Pett MacDonald.

DEATH.

POLLARD—May 19th, at Kamptee, Robert Dillon, the infant son of Major C. Pollard, R. E., aged 7 months and 10 days.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

DEATH.

MEDHUST—May 20th, at Jubbulpore, Captain F. E. Medhurst, Her Majesty's 2-12th Regiment.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 26, 1869.

THE maiden speech of Lord Lawrence in the House of Peers has been subjected to a forced interpretation calculated to produce an erroneous impression. We are not surprised at the fact. There are minds incapable of understanding, at once, the near and remote political relations of States and unable to perceive, much less comprehend, what may be called political dynamics. They are not to be blamed; it is their misfortune, not their fault. Able to appreciate one set of relations, perhaps two, they are lost if the problem is complex, and fail utterly if they have to consider the play of a variety of forces. In warfare the difference between two kinds of men is strikingly obvious. There are some who can only see what is before them, men who can fight a brigade or division admirably, but who are incompetent to conduct a campaign on a large scale; and there are the men of larger vision and broader powers who take in the whole field of operations, near and remote, simple and complex, certain and contingent, men who do not contemn the distant because it is afar off, but who discern its relations to what is near at hand. It is exactly the same in politics, especially when they concern the moral and physical influences which constitute the mixed relations of States to each other. To one set of observers foreign policy appears to be composed of a series of nearly isolated or only slightly connected actions; but to statesmen the series is bound together, and, it not unfrequently happens in politics, as in war, that the remote exercises a decisive influence on the near.

One great merit of the speech of Lord Lawrence was, it seems, that no allusion whatever was made by the speaker to the position of the Russians in Central Asia; and thence, it is inferred, that our policy in Afghanistan is totally distinct from our policy towards Russia. A more unwarrantable inference was never drawn. The two questions may be distinct, but there is nothing in the remarks of Lord Lawrence to show that they are so. What was the speech about? Our policy with reference to the Afghans. The late Viceroy was asked to state that policy; he was not asked in addition to explain his opinions in regard to the position of the Russians. He could expound his policy without even an allusion to them, and he did so. With true diplomatic tact, readily appreciated in the House of Peers, he said enough and no more; but no Peer, we are sure, would infer from his speech that he considered the position of the Russians to be absolutely without effect, either upon us or the Afghans themselves. The Peers learned, what they wished to learn, that a firm and guarded line of conduct had been pursued at Umballa; they understood the limited nature of an explanatory statement which is a page of history; and they, above all men, would value the reticence which enabled Lord Lawrence to keep to the point and not wander into a large question, not before the House. If the rule were laid down that when you do not refer to a proposition you deny its validity, or when you do not allude to a great influence you ignore its existence, public discussion would become, if not absolutely impossible, at least utterly useless. No doubt when Lord Lawrence is asked to review our relations with the Russian Empire, he will take a broad range, including the Afghan with other sections of the subject. He may not consider the Russians in Central Asia as a formidable foe, but we feel certain that he will not draw a hard and fast line between our relations with the Afghans, or for that matter with the Persians, and our relations with Russia. He will not say they are distinct questions. At all events we will wait until he does say so, and not jump to the conclusion that he sees a complete distinction, because in a statement, limited to one series of events he did not mention its bearing upon another.

The Russians are in Samarcand and we are asked to believe that this is a matter of indifference having no bearing on the future of British Power in the East. Moreover, those who look upon Russian progress with smiling complacency think that they have strengthened their position by telling us that Russia could not help being there, that she was forced to go from Orenburgh to the old capital of Timour, just as we were forced to go from Calcutta to Lahore. Admit the explanation; it only increases the need for a ceaseless watching, and a just estimate of the new force. If Russia is the victim of circumstances so far, why not farther. If she is an agent of "the Nemesis of civilization," whatever that may mean, what power has she to stop abruptly? And, if she is under an irresistible stress to advance, how great the credulity of those who, recognizing this explanation as valid, yet put their faith in the assertions of Prince Gortschakoff that Russia does not intend to proceed! Fortunately the statesmen of England are not indifferent. They comprehend, indeed they are made to feel, that the extensive movement of Russia in Central Asia tells not only on India, but on the whole Eastern question; and that whenever the Eastern question bursts out again we shall not be able to drain India of European troops to defend Constantinople, but be compelled to devise other modes of counteracting projects still cherished at St. Petersburg. The Russians, themselves, are fully alive to the advantages, they have secured, and the larger advantages not far off; and as for England, it is the part of a wise nation to look facts in the face, and deal with them as courage and prudence dictate. It is the unwise and the credulous who are incapable alike of true insight, and of befitting, timely action.

WERE the Medical Service more strongly reinforced, it might be able to render vast services to this country and to humanity in general. The only hindrances to new discoveries are caused by want of ability, want of method, and want of time. Two of these desiderata can be found by increasing the number of officers; and every increase of education and experiment trains men to accept and employ the method of Bacon, the means on which all science has been formed for the last two centuries. It is painful to reflect how little light has been thrown on medical problems by Indian research. Perhaps it was a greater duty to apply the results of European experience; to stop the ravages of small-pox in the East by careful vaccination, and by rigorous sanatation to lessen the danger of cholera. Yet when we consider the vast opportunities an Indian medical practitioner enjoys, we may well regret that so little has been done. The Pharmacopœia even has received additions rare and seldom from the numerous strange natural productions of the jungles. Were the same patient labour employed as was used by the inventor of Chlorodyne, other new and efficacious curative agents might doubtless be discovered or invented. The native Bheds and obscure quacks of the country towns are in the habit of using drugs whose very names are unknown to Europeans. We are too prone to believe that because the doctors of the country repeat *mantras* and perform mystical ceremonies before administering the cure, the medicine itself must be as absurd and useless as the formulas and antics. Yet every person qualified to judge and having opportunities of observing can give instances of apparently hopeless diseases being cured by fantastic Gossavees, grim Fakirs, and other mountebanks. Any officer who would seize and analyse the drugs and powders contained in the sack which a wandering Bhed carries over his shoulder, would help on a cause as directly connected with the greatest happiness of the greatest number as any in the world. Government would be sure to encourage any medical man who would devote his time and attention to finding out the nature and preparation of the vegetable poisons so skilfully administered by Thugs, and natives in general, who treat murder as one of the fine arts. The means of procuring abortion and miscarriage are thoroughly understood by more than one old midwife in every large town; yet this class of crimes is still very difficult of detection, because the European Magistrates know too little of the direction in which enquiry should be pushed. Fever in all its varieties offers an alluring field of research; yet its causes are hardly better known now than in the days of Scaliger. While the other mysteries which that sage placed among the unknowable—we mean the association of ideas and the causes of the tides—have been brought within the domain of sequence, fever has eluded scientific investigation. Nobody knows what was the cause, or how to prevent, the epidemic fever or ague of Canara. The more curious and repulsive but most interesting diseases of Asiatic countries have hitherto worked their wicked will, uncontrolled by Western treatment. Black leprosy, that horrible ailment which truncates the limbs, fingers, and toes, decaying them till only useless stumps remain, still seizes fresh victims, besides those who receive the curse hereditarily. If Dr. Bhau Dajee has really found out a remedy for this loathsome visitation, the discovery will give him honourable rank with Harvey, Jenner, and Sydenham. Then there is the scarcely less disgusting white leprosy, a cutaneous disease which makes the skin piebald until the peeling has affected the whole body. The habits and gestation of the nefarious guinea-worm might amuse and instruct a generation of minute philosophers. Nobody knows where he comes from; yet he bites his way under the human skin, extending himself to the length of two feet. Mechanical means are at present the only way of extracting him. We have all heard of him as a resident of Abyssinian waters; yet he is well known under the name of "naru" all along the Ghats from Nassick to Cochin. The time would fail us to mention the varieties of ophthalmia, cataract, and protrusion of the pupil, the scarifications and other diseases of the epidermis, the more dangerous and complex ulcers, tumours, cancers, which in this country afford such splendid occasions for diagnosis as are rarely met with on the other side of Suez.

WE understand that Mr. R. V. Hearn, Solicitor to Government and Public Prosecutor, has been appointed to act as Registrar of the Bombay Diocese, vice Mr. Peile, who resigned.

THE Rev. Mr. Dickins, now Chaplain in charge of stations on the South Western Coast of this Presidency, has been appointed Chaplain of Dharwar, visiting Carwar, Rutnagherry and Dapoolee.

WITH reference to G. O. No. 382 of the 19th inst., Colonel C. B. Fuller, R. A., will hold the rank of Brigadier General whilst acting as Inspector of Royal Artillery.

THE Government of India has decided that in all cases of Warrant Officers holding honorary commissions, the service for furlough, under the Furlough Rules of 1868, may count from date of first commission, of any description.

THE Government of India is said to have sanctioned a branch railway from Sheagaon to Khangaon, the latter being one of the great cotton marts of Central India.

WE regret to learn of the death, at Jubbulpore, on Thursday last, of Captain F.E. Medhurst, of H. M.'s 2-12th Regiment. Captain Medhrust was in possession of the Burmah medal with clasp, and also of the Indian mutiny medal.

ON Monday afternoon, Mr. White, the Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, held the usual annual Durbar at Poona in honour of the Queen's birth-day. In all there were about three hundred and fifty persons present.

THE letter of a "Sorrowing Policy Holder" in the "Indian Daily News" drew the following reply from Mr. C. H. Ogbourne, Manager of the Eastern Branches of the Albert Life Assurance Company:—"The policies of Messrs. Macleod Wylie and William Anderson were purchased by the Company in July, 1861, and January, 1866 respectively, for their relative official surrender values. The statement of your correspondent, that they received back their premia in full, and that Mr. Anderson was thus induced to forego proceedings, &c., is therefore simply untrue."

FROM telegraphic advices received by a Madras contemporary from Vellore, it appears there was an extreme improbability of disaffection being rife among the native troops at that station. A squabble between two Mahomedan sects would seem to have been the original cause of the rumours, which are said to have reached Madras in a very exaggerated form, and obtained too ready credence. It is very properly suggested, however, that the true state of the case should be accurately explained to the public by the prompt publication of the proceedings of the Committee of Enquiry.

THE "Madras Times" asserts that the late Nizam "died for want of proper medical attendance. The disease from which he died (inflammation of the scrotum) is not a very complicated one, and had the Nizam enjoyed the medical skill that is at the service of, the humblest patient in the General Hospital his life would probably have been saved. His native physicians applied their charms and incantations in vain, and the poor Nizam died in great agony. The death of the Nizam is the best possible thing that could have happened for his country's good, but it is sad to hear of a great prince dying for want of that skill that was to have been had in abundance at his palace gates."

THE heat of the weather at Nagpore this year is reported to be quite unprecedented, the thermometer in-doors ranging from 95 to 100 degrees.

WE regret to notice a report from Kamptee that the extreme heat of the weather is beginning to tell fatally on the European troops there, no less than seven deaths having occurred on Wednesday last among the soldiers, through heat-apoplexy. Five of the deceased persons were found dead in their beds.

THE "Central India Times" hears that cholera has made its appearance on the Raepore road, on the borders of the Bhundara and Raepore districts, and that it has broken out in Hoshungabad also. The disease is said to have made fearful ravages at some relief works that were started in Raepore, employing some thousands. As many as one hundred and fifty were attacked in one day, and the whole of the coolies fled the next.

FROM Saugor it is reported that there is a great deal of cholera and small-pox all over the district, and that the heat is frightful.

THE heat in Lucknow is described as having become "really unbearable." On the 19th under the punkah the thermometer stood at 103° and outside 106° at 12 o'clock at night. The Canning College, we observe, has been closed for a month on account of the heat.

THE Hyderabad correspondent of the "Englishman" writes—"The report in the city now is that Sir Salar Jung intends to form a Council of Regency with the aid of some half a dozen noblemen. The plan appears good, but it is doubtful whether it will succeed when it is remembered how general is the dislike to the Minister, and how many are ready to intrigue against him. In Berar the season is said to be the hottest experienced for at least five years."

MR. DAMPIER, we observe, was to move last Saturday in the Bengal Council, for leave to introduce a bill concerning port-dues,—probably to raise them from four to eight annas per ton.

THE Secretary of State for India has intimated to the Madras Government that no change is contemplated by Her Majesty's Government, relative to the execution for capital offences of military prisoners sentenced by courts martial.

THE "Central India Times" believes it is decided that the Berars should be totally severed from the Central Provinces in those administrative relations which at present exist, such as the office of Registrar General of Assurances, Inspector General of Prisons, and Superintendent General of Vaccination.

THE Nagpore Club is to be dissolved in consequence of "the general apathy of late so prevalent in Nagpore in the case of any public institution. The members in fact have become tired of it. This is also one of the many institutions which were inaugurated under the auspices of Sir Richard Temple while Chief Commissioner of these Provinces. It has been in existence for the last five years." "R. I. P."—adds, mournfully, if not very appropriately, the "Central India Times."

ON the occasion of a recent outbreak of cholera in the Morar cantonment, the Maharajah Sindiah promptly placed one of his large garden residences at the disposal of the General Commanding, whereby a considerable number of soldiers and their officers were spared the discomfort of living in tents at a hot season of the year, and in all human probability lives were saved. The special thanks of Government have been communicated to the Maharajah for this act of kindness.

ON glancing over the speculations of the Madras Mail, in a late issue, regarding the new Governor for that Presidency, we notice that that journal sees a probability of the appointment of Sir Richard Temple to the post. This reminds us forcibly of a remark made by Sir Richard when he passed through Nagpore lately, of which we now see the significance. A friend having asked him on the railway platform if on his return from England he would pass through Nagpore, he replied "Probably, not; as I may have to visit Madras."—*Central India Times.*

MR. NICHOLLS, Assistant Commissioner, who has been on a rapid tour of inspection over the distressed tracts to the north of Jubbulpore, has brought back some woful accounts of the condition of the famine-stricken people. It appears many of these have come from Myhere and Rewah, native States, from which our Government would be justified in demanding money in aid of the operations set on foot by us to keep these thousands from death. If Lord Cranbourne, who admires the native style of Government, wants to learn something more of it he should study the moral to which this tale of woe points.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle.*

MR. MARK FRYER, the Government Coal Engineer, has recently been up here (says the "Central India Times") to consult about his coal undertakings. He has got two European brace-head men, and five sets of borers to prove the Chandah coal-fields. The experiment of burning Chandah coal on the G. I. P. Railway was not well reported on; but another larger experiment is to be made under better supervision. Meanwhile ten tons of Chandah coal are on their way to Jubbulpore for trial on the East India Railway engines, which are suited for Indian coals, whereas the G. I. P. R. fire-boxes, &c., are only adapted for English coal.

THE "Delhi Gazette" understands that a correspondence has been opened between the Inspector General of Hospitals, Indian Army, and the Secretary to Government, Military Department, concerning the order which inflicts such gross injustice on Regimental Surgeons, in debarring from them the advantages of the Furlough Rules of 1868. Already one step towards rescinding the order has been made. And our contemporary is now more than hopeful that before long the advantages of the new rules will be thrown open as broadly and liberally to regimental medical officers as they are to all others. The case lies in the hands of Dr. Murray and Colonel Norman.

IN October last the Judicial Commissioner of Mysore raised the question as to the propriety of permitting every officer in the Mysore Commission to execute warrants issued by magistrates in British territory. After carefully considering the question in communication with the Madras Government and the Chief Commissioner of Mysore, the Government of India has decided that all processes for ensuring the surrender of British subjects in Mysore territory to Courts of Justices in the presidency of Fort St. George, must be forwarded to the Superindents of Divisions, who will countersign them, before execution, as officers acting in the service of the power which is governing the country for and in the name of the Maharajah.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SPAIN.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

It is asserted from Spain that the Cortes will appoint a Regency to-morrow, but they will not discuss the candidature for the throne before October next.

THE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

H. H. the Viceroy of Egypt has arrived at Florence, and has been received by the King.

THE FRENCH DERBY.

PARIS, 23RD MAY.

The following was the result of the French "Derby" to-day:—

Consul	1
Ceriageil	2
Pardour	3

LONDON, 20TH MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was steady. Fair Dhollera, to arrive (ship named), 9¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending 19th instant shows the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£ 7,375,000	Inc.	£ 625,000
Bills discounted	£ 8,625,000	Dec.	£ 750,000
Cash	£16,875,000	Inc.	375,000

At the periodical biddings yesterday for Government Bills on India, £329,000 were allotted to Calcutta, and £21,000 to Madras. The minimum rate fixed was 1s. 10⅞d. Tenders at 1s. 10⅞d. received 89 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, 21ST MAY.

Total Sales of Cotton	42,000	bales.
,, ,, Surats	13,000	,,
,, Import of Cotton	52,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	14,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton	385,000	,,
,, ,, Surats	66,750	,,

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Cotton Market opens quiet, but prices show no change.

LONDON, 21ST MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed quiet, and prices remain without change.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

The Manchester Market is closed on account of a holiday.

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was quiet, and prices were drooping.

Fair Dhollera 9¼d.

Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares, £31-10.

5¼ per cent. Government Securities 109.

Exchange on India, 1s. 11d.

Total coin in Banks of England and France, ... £66,000,000.

,, Notes outstanding .... £75,750,000.

The *Delhi*, from Southampton, takes out £20,000 in specie for Bombay.

DISTRICT LIFE,

BY OUR OWN PROSER.

I.

I AM sorry to say that we barbarous persons, dwellers in the outer jungle, are often in the habit of referring to you of Bombay, as "those Bombay people." It is generally with pity that we talk of you—pity tinged sometimes, I am ashamed to say, with a mustard-seed of contempt. No matter how long a Bombay man may have been in the country, he is always supposed, by many of us, to know nothing of India. Picture to yourself a dirty-looking being, in a flannel shirt and brown unwhisperables, unshaven and unshorn, with a cigar in his mouth, and his feet on the table. Fancy him, after a very nice dinner—a savage replete with venison, boar's head, and other dainties nicely cooked. Imagine him, I say—this untamed man, happy, shaggy, smoky, and drowsy, at peace with the world and his own untidy conscience—an embodied heap of negatives; imagine him in a veil of smoke, disdaining all but his sleepy self. Ask him what he thinks of Bombay, its climate, people, and habits of life. Hear what he will say approximately:—"That Bombay lot!"—this, I fear, contemptuously—"well, I wouldn't change this life for their's, I know. Their climate, did you say? I only spent about a week in it, and of all the unsavoury, damp, hot, stewy places in this sublunary sphere, it's the worst. I don't care what you say. Do you mean to tell me,"—here the brown and muddy legs slip off the table,—"do you mean to tell me that a climate where you can't drink a peg without seeing it come out on the backs of your hands, where you can't take a walk without leaving several pounds of solid flesh on the way, is not a bad one? Eh? If you like to ride in a warm bath composed of a European gentleman, and be melted down in your own boots, go to Bombay—otherwise don't." He will then, this outer barbarian, give you what he calls his "notions" on the people of your city. "Well, the Bombay fellows are not bad on the whole, as far as companionship goes; some of them are talented eaters, and can drink with feeling. The bachelors are very good fellows many of 'em, but they are no good where they have no one to take care of 'em. They sometimes leave their stewpan and visit the jungles, but only to make painful exhibitions of themselves. I knew one man who came up to me for a week. He wanted to get every kind of sport at once. He said he would like to shoot a tiger or two, but he would never be guilty of climbing a tree, and hoped to get some black buck, quail, snipe, duck, &c., all about the same place. This was in the cold weather. Climbing a tree he thought cowardly, and wanted to fix a bayonet on his rifle in case a tiger charged. And then his riding! By Jove! he nearly ruined a horse of mine by it. He brought it in utterly jaded, after half an hour's ride, with its mouth as sore as his own knees. Don't talk to me of Bombay men out of their own sweet city. In Bombay they are very good fellows. They have first-rate liquor, and strike up a very close friendship with filthy lucre. The consequence of which friendship is, that they go home in five years with no appreciable liver, and with faces like white blotting paper. My chief amusement in that place was watching them ride round their open-air Turkish bath—that anomaly, Rotten Row. *En passant*, why should they call it Rotten Row? It's not a bit like the London one, and it never was a 'Route en Roy,' as the bad Anglo-Norman French had it. That's enough about the people, is it? What do I think of their mode of life, eh? Well, thank Heaven, I don't think much about it at all; but if you like I'll tell you. It seems to me that they don't *live* at all—they *exist*, perhaps, and so do buffalos and centipedes. Beyond that, their mere existence, they are a failure. I once stayed, not lived, a week with a Bombay man, an average specimen. He got up at, what he called, an 'early hour,' and went down to inspect some cotton. After inhaling some pounds of cotton dust and smoke, he returned in his buggy to breakfast. That meal he bolted, and went away again to his notion of 'office.' 'Office' consisted of seven or eight hours' hard work. He then dressed and went to enjoy the mud-breezes of Back Bay, and listen to a band. And then the ladies—dear creatures, angelic wearers of chignons and crinolines! I always found that they were in one of three conditions invariably: either not at home, sick, or at tiffin. From this I infer that they spend their days in visiting, sleeping, and eating, with intervals for dressing and the contrary. Mind, I think Bombay might be a very tolerable place, if it had a little less work for the men, and a little more for the women. All work and no play makes Jack, in whom we take such an interest, a dull boy. And dulness is not good for Jack, poor fellow. Give him more play and decrease his work to moderation, and he will become—oh, such a sprightly Jack! He will lose some of that mealiness, and become a healthy brown. How can a man with lungs of cotton-dust, hope to live long in such a debilitating climate. "Now, *I*," says our savage, "*I* am tolerably healthy, living, as I do, in the province of —— and in such a proverbially desiccating country as India. Bless you, my chee-ild,"—here the legs resume their usual place on the table,—"I know loads of old gentlemen at home, who never speak of the country without a shudder, and who never see 'pâté de fois gras' without a sigh and a prayer for the fried Englishmen in that awful place, Jack, my boy." My friend ceased, and after a few puffs I saw an expression of peace and idiocy steal over his unshaven face, and he collapsed, a shaggy mass, in his chair. Another time I will tell you how we lived, and I hope you will find it more interesting, if not in itself, at least by contrast with this, your Proser's introduction.

PROMOTION *vs.* BONUSES.

DURING 1868, twenty-one Colonels in the three presidencies were promoted to the rank of Major-General. At this rate in about 18 months all Colonels above Colonel Salmon, of the Bombay Staff Corps, will be promoted, and from this officer all those whose names are in italics in the Army List are on the amalgamated list, that is, amalgamated with the British Colonels. So that in a step taking place in the Generals, Colonel Salmon will *not* be promoted, but Colonel Reddie of the Bengal Locals. By G. O. G. G., No. 632, dated 4th August 1864, British officers serving in India are to have *local* rank corresponding with that of Indian officers of like period of service. So that when Colonel Reddie is promoted to Major-General, Colonel Salmon his senior officer must obtain the rank of local Major General to prevent supercession. Below Colonel Salmon there are 50 who were Lieut.-Colonel on 18th February 1861. Of these fifty, eleven only are locals, so that, in two years or so at the present rate of promotion, fifty Colonels will be Major Generals, besides the 32 senior to Colonel Salmon. Eighty-two Major-Generals in about two years! and these only from Cavalry and Infantry. In three years and ten months there will be 66 who will obtain the Colonels' allowances—that is, in 3 years and 10 months, 66 will draw Colonel's pay and Colonel's allowances, or £456 plus £668-12-5, or £1,124-12-5 each yearly. So that the 66 will cost Government annually £74,334-12-11, a pretty heavy demand on the Indian revenues, much of which might have been saved by a timely bonus. Upon the old principle that the first loss is the least, Government had better go into the calculations necessary to point out how things will be in 1875 and save themselves. The authorities do not appear to have done this yet, and are afraid to give a bonus for fear it should show that the Staff Corps scheme has been a failure; but every one knows that already. It would have been better to have stuck to the first order that Colonel's allowance should be given to one out of every 30 officers in the Staff Corps. This would have been never at any time more than 30; there being 775 in the Staff Corps now, it is fearful to contemplate the coming expenses. Formerly we had 63 Lieutenants-Colonel, and 66 Majors, now we have in the Staff Corps alone 179 Lieutenants-Colonel, and 198 Majors. How long is this to go on? It may do so, but it will be ruin to the finances of Government. By letters from home we hear that the Indian Council object to the schemes of Colonels Broome and Norman as being to liberal; that the Viceroy has been requested to forward a less expensive bonus scheme, and it is confidently stated that a bonus much below those recommended will be granted, and that before the end of this year. In one regiment alone an officer might in four years have got off-reckonings; now in 8 years in that regiment alone, 8 will receive Colonel's allowances on the 27th February 1877. Government instead of paying an off-reckoning that is £668-12-5, must pay £5,349 a year, besides their pay of Colonels—£456—instead of Major and Captain's pay. In 8 years 1 Lieutenant Colonel's pay is £365. One Major's £292-6, Captain's £192, amounting to £14,472, whereas now they will draw £27,204, that is an increased expense of £12,728. This added to the £5,349 shows from *this corps alone* £18,077 extra, or £2,260 a year.—*Madras Mail.*

THE Maharajah Dhuleep Singh has been adding considerably to a collection of rare and foreign birds, which he has formed at his seat at Uvedon, Thetford, Norfolk. The Maharajah has also been forming a menagerie, and a herd of antelopes has just been added to it.

THE PRICE OF GAS IN BOMBAY.

WE yesterday mentioned the fact that the Bombay Gas Company had determined upon making a very large reduction in the rates charge for the gas supplied to the Municipality. We now append the letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner by the Company's Secretary:—

To the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

SIR,—In the hope of meeting the views of the Municipality of Bombay, in respect of public lighting, the Board of Directors of this company have considered the whole question, and beg to submit the following proposal as the basis of a contract between the Municipality and the company for the lighting of the city.

1. "The maximum cash available for lighting the town is 2,20,500 Rupees," £22,050 (vide Municipal Commissioner's letter, No. 936 of 1869.) The Board therefore offer to supply as follows, viz.:—

I. 2,940 lamps at £7 10s. per lamp, per annum, consuming gas at the rate of 4 cubic feet per hour, or

II. 2,640 lamps at £8 7s. per lamp, per annum, at the rate of 4½ cubic feet per hour, or

III. 2,400 lamps, at £9 per lamp, per annum, at the rate of 5 cubic feet per hour.

The lamps to burn 22 nights every *lunar month*, for 10 hours each night; and the company to clean, light, extinguish, paint, and keep them in repair, in each case, for the sum above named. The present system of meter indication to be discontinued.

Whenever the dividend paid to the shareholders shall exceed 7½ per cent. per annum, a discount of 5 per cent. per annum shall be allowed off such before named prices; such discount to be made at the end of each year during which such dividend may have been paid and to be deducted from the December monthly account; and whenever the dividend exceeds 10 per cent. per annum, a further discount of 5 per cent. shall be allowed in a similar manner.

2. The contract to be made for the number of lights specified. Such number to be placed on the existing mains of the company. The contract to extend over a perod of 7 years *from 1st July next*.

3. The Justices and the company's manager shall agree from time to time as to what additional lamps shall be erected, so as to increase the number above the total number of the contract, and the company will lay the necessary mains, at their own cost, for such additional lamps, provided the Municipality contract for one additional lamp for every 40 yards of main to be laid.

All new posts for extensions, including the fittings, to be provided by the Municipality at their own cost, but should they desire the company to provide and erect the same the company to do so at a cost of £4 10s. per each lamp, to be paid by the Municipality.

4. The quality of the gas shall be equal to that specified in the Metropolis (London) Gas Act 1860.

5. The Municipality shall pay each and every month, one-twelfth of the annual charge, before the last day of the following month, for the gas supplied during the preceding month, and failing payment on or before that day, shall pay interest at the rate of 1 per cent. per mensem on the sum due.

6. In case the company shall be unable to supply gas to the Municipality, through insurrection, tumult, cyclone, war, or any other unavoidable controlling cause, the company shall be excused from the performance of the contract, or so much thereof, as they may be unable to fulfil, and in the event of any dispute arising in respect of it, the same shall be referred to arbitration in the usual way, and under the usual submission to reference.

7. The Board will feel obliged by the Municipality giving this matter their early consideration and favouring them with a reply by the *return mail*, if possible, to admit of the needful instructions being sent from London by telegram to their manager at Bombay *before* the 1st of July next, in order that the necessary preparation may be made for the contract to take effect on and after that date.—I have the honor, to be, &c.

WM. MARSHALL,
Secretary.

The Bombay Gas Company (Limited), 4 Great Winchester Street Buildings, London, 30th April, 1869.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A COMPLAINT.

Extracts from Letter No. 3848, dated 21st October 1867 from the Military Department, in reply to Officiating Post Master General's Letter No. 2947 c, dated 15th October 1867.

Para 3 of No. 2947.—Mr. J. Gardiner should, I think, be considered as, and receive the privileges of, a commissioned officer in respect to messing, tentage, transport arrangements, &c. The remaining five Post Office clerks should be entitled to the privilegs of warrant officers. Batta has been included in Mr. Gardiner's pay, but the five clerks and six peons will, I trust, as a military charge, be permitted batta, ration allowances, or any other special advantages usually given on field service according to rank.

Para 4 provides for the division of the Field Force Postal Establishment into two portions, the one to remain at Mussowah, or point of disembarkation, and the other to accompany the main body of the advancing force.

Government Resolution on the above, No. 3848, dated Bombay Castle, 21st October 1867.

Para 3—The proposal regarding the corresponding rank of the Post Office officials appears unobjectionable.

Para 6. The Controller is requested to give effect to whatever the Post Master General may appoint as respects the pay of the officers of his department.

The confirmation thereof rests with the Government of India, to whom a copy of the present letter and resolution will be sent.

MY DEAR MR. EDITOR,—In submitting the above for your perusal we feel confident it will meet such consideration and attention at your hands you may think it merits.

In forwarding abstracts for field batta for service in Abyssinia in accordance with the provisional sanction conveyed in Government letter, Military Department, No. 3848, dated 21st October 1867, the very distant date of the sanction of this special allowance, and the time of application for payment, will necessarily excite some surprise in the Pay and Audit Departments. We feel ourselves constrained therefore to explain that we have waited patiently all this while, naturally expecting that those of our superior officers who were responsible for seeing that the members of the Abyssinian Postal Staff were duly paid all the monies to which they had a just claim would sooner or later awake to a sense of their duty and do us that tardy justice to which we were entitled both by rule and by right. But we have waited in vain. No postal official seems to care whether we have or have not been paid, and moreover, nobody appears to be responsible for this duty.

All the members of the force, civil and military, received more than garrison allowances, coolies not excepted. Patience may now well be exhausted, and it is time to complain. There is an apparent meanness in complaining of a pecuniary loss, but it is not the loss that so much disturbs us as the infliction of wrong by officers, who would desire to let us see they may treat us, with whatever indignity they please. Perchance the Bombay Post Master, Post Master General, Secretary to Government, &c., can satisfactorily explain to the ruling powers that be, the cause of nineteen months' delay in the obtaining of the confirmation of the Government of India, when a fortnight would have been more than sufficient.

These superior officers cannot pretend ignorance of the existence of the letter of Government which sanctions our claim to batta as warrant officers, and they have no excuse for not knowing that we have never received a fraction of this money; therefore we are abundantly justified in concluding that either, carelessness or indifference reigns supreme in some matters in the Bombay Postal Department.

What would be said if it were generally known that men might go on field service under certain promises that batta would be paid, and after the close of the campaign the promise would not be fulfilled? How hard must be the fate, and, oh! how galling the chains of those who are now employés of the Post Office, and, as servants of Government, might possibly be expected to bear them patiently and uncomplainingly until the termination of the Greek Kalends.

In conclusion I would ask pardon for occupying so much of your valuable time and space with a matter which the proper officers of Government should have taken care to have placed beyond the reach of controversy nineteen months ago; or, can it be that they—like Nelson—are looking at it with their blind eye? or, must we regard ourselves as the victims of a broken

Bombay, May 25th. CONTRACT-OR?

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR EDWARD WETHERALL, now Under-Secretary for Ireland, is, it is said, likely to be offered a divisional command in the Bengal Presidency.

THE naval service (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) is somewhat pleasingly impressed with the idea that a welcome order is about being promulgated granting permission to the modern British lions to wear the beards and moustaches with which nature has furnished them. A permissive order of the kind would be hailed with pleasure by our naval men of the present day. Then we should hear no more imprecations against blunt razors and cold water in a lively ship and a heavy sea.

SIR SAMUEL BAKER is stated to have received numerous applications from the younger members of the military service to be permitted to take service under him in his expedition in Central Africa, and offering, many of them, to give up "good things" here, if the Horse Guards would allow them to accompany Sir Samuel Baker. It has, however, it is understood, been from the beginning deemed indispensable, both by the Viceroy and Sir Samuel, that, to avoid any untoward complication from national jealousies, no officer of either the English or the French service shall be allowed to join the expedition. The only deviation from this decision, it is said, consists in allowing Sir Samuel himself to take with him a youthful relative as aide-de-camp and confidential secretary.

SIR DONALD MACLEOD AND THE PUNJAB.

WE (*Indian Daily News*) have tolerably good authority for assuring our readers that the report, put forth by one or more of our North-West contemporaries, that the Viceroy has granted Sir Donald Macleod an additional year of office as Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, is wholly without foundation. We have made inquiries in a quarter not likely to lack information in such a case, and the reply has been that the report was wholly untrue: such a question as granting an additional period of office to the Lieutenant-Governor not having been even raised. We think, from information which has reached us, that we are further fully justified in saying that the Viceroy does not deem the present administration of the Punjab as impervious to severe blame as an administration should be. Certain facts have, despite of palpable efforts to conceal them, come to light concerning certain jails in the Cis-Sutlej dominions of Sir Donald, to which Lord Mayo has not hesitated, we believe, to apply the term atrocious.

THE CALCUTTA HUNT.

THE preliminary arrangements for establishing a hunt at Calcutta are being made in earnest. The honorary secretary (Mr. Johnstone Smith) writing to the Calcutta press, gives the following information as to the steps already taken by the working committee appointed at a general meeting held on 5th ultimo:—

"1st.—Orders were transmitted to England per mail of 6th April for 25 couples of hounds to be shipped about the end of July.

"2nd.—The committee have engaged on very fair terms the services of a competent "whip" now in Calcutta.

"3rd.—Plans and estimates for kennels have been procured, and are now under consideration; and application has been made to the proper authorities for a site to build on. As the kennels are only for temporary use, no great outlay will be incurred, and they will be so constructed, as to be easily removed at the end of the hunting season.

"4th.—Subscription lists have been circulated and at this date show an aggregated sum of Rs. 5,700, of which Rs. 2,000 has been collected and deposited with the Oriental Bank, who have kindly consented to keep the hunt account. Many more subscriptions are promised, and the committee have every expectation of raising here Rs. 9,000, while Captain Lockwood has promised to look after subscriptions at Simla. We have reason to think that support will be accorded to the hunt from *very high quarters* there."

AN ACTION BY A BUTLER AGAINST HIS MASTER FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

On the 20th inst., in the Madras Court of Small Causes, before the First Judge, Tagaroyen, a butler, brought an action against Lieutenant Garratt of H. M.'s 45th Foot, to recover the sum of Rs. 100, being damages sustained by the former, in consequence of a malicious charge brought against him by the latter. Mr. Gordon appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. George Branson for the defendant. The facts of the case were few and simple. The plaintiff had been in the service of the defendant, as butler, for three weeks On the evening of the 23rd of January last, the defendant returned to his quarters from the racket court, and taking off and leaving in his room his jacket in the pocket of which were thirteen bank notes to the value of Rs. 800 he went to the mess and then to the theatre. During his absence the plaintiff and two other servants were in the house and had an opportunity of having access to the notes. On the following morning the defendant missed the notes, upon which he communicated with the police, to whom he mentioned the circumstances under which he had lost the notes, and stated that he suspected his three servants, who alone had been in the room. The police set themselves in motion. The houses of the three servants were searched and every investigation was made, and the plaintiff was kept under the eye of the police until the notes were discovered in the defendant's house. These being the facts of the case, Mr. Branson submitted that upon them no charge against the defendant for malicious prosecution could be based. The defendant had made no specific charge to the police against any person. He merely mentioned to the police the loss of his notes and stated his suspicions, and the police thereupon set themselves in motion. There was the utmost probable cause for defendant to have suspected his servants. His Honor, after reviewing the facts of the case, dismissed the action with costs.

GOVERNMENT COMPETITION WITH PRIVATE TRADERS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

THERE are some topics that it is difficult to handle without incurring imputations of selfishness; and, apart from that, there is something objectionable in treating of any subject that has reference to what is known as "shop." Nevertheless, such a theme comes to us today unsought, and we give expression to what some tradesmen regard as a serious wrong. It has often been said that Governments have no right to enter into competition with private traders, because the competition can never be a fair one. No private trader can command the means that are at the disposal of a Government; and private trade can only be carried on so long as it is remunerative. These are not considerations with Governments. They do not depend upon remunerative returns to keep up their establishments. And where they thus compete with private enterprise, the contest becomes both unequal and unfair. The tradesman has to help to find the capital that competes with him in trade. . . . As an instance now before us, we may name printing. There are, no doubt, advantages in Government being its own printers, and some reasons why they should be so in some cases. The aggregate amount annually expended in printing by the various Governments approaches near £200,000; and if the rate of increase continues in proportion to the rate of the last five years it will, a few years hence, reach half a million sterling We are not aware whether in this estimate of charges, anything is reckoned for prison labour. It is well known that enormous quantities of printing is done in our jails, for which the private trader has to pay more than once, as can be shown.

To specify the rate of increase, we may note that in 1864-65 the expenditure of the Government of India in printing charges was Rs. 2,09,880, and the amount sanctioned for the current year is Rs. 5,98,760, or a fraction under six lakhs, or an increase of nearly 200 per cent. in five years. The figures relative to the subordinate Governments are equally telling. Thus, Oude has risen from Rs. 21,940 to Rs. 58,260; the Central Provinces from Rs. 11,430 to Rs. 39,900; Burmah from Rs. 560 to Rs. 48,600; Bengal from Rs. 1,29,790 to Rs. 3,42,480; N. W. Provinces from Rs. 1,78,500 to Rs. 2,19,760; Punjab from Rs. 83,820 to Rs. 1,12,550; Madras from Rs. 1,51,240 to Rs. 2,28,740; and Bombay from Rs. 45,540 to Rs. 2,18,180. The totals are, in 1864-65, Rs. 8,32,700; and in 1869-70, Rs. 18,66,830. As already stated, we are not aware how far the utilisation of prison labour may be included in this expenditure; but there can be no doubt that the execution of the work represented by the sums above-named does seriously interfere with private trade. It may be said that printing charges in India are high, and that Government is justified in printing their own work. If the rates for printing have risen, Government must be held greatly responsible for it, for profit and returns on capital not being a consideration, they have been formidable competitors in the labour market. Of course in this respect all newspaper offices are affected to a certain extent, while the competition must be most keenly felt by general printers. From these latter we have often heard complaints, and we give the above figures as indicative in some measure of the extent of their grievances.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 25th, 8 P.M.—Light clouds, north-west winds, thermometer 83, barometer 29·96.
COCHIN, 25th, 9 A.M.—North-west westerly winds, weather fine, thermometer 86, barometer 29.898, sky cumulus.
KOLAPORE, 25th, 12 A.M.—Weather fair, wind south-west, thermometer 92.
GALLE, 25th, 9 A.M.—Weather Cloudy and rainy, thermometer 79.
VINGORLA, 25th, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 91, wind north-west, moderate.
TUTICORIN, 25th, 9 A.M.—Light westerly winds, thermometer 92, weather fair.
PAUMBEN, 25th, 12 A.M.—Wind north north-east, weather thick and hazy, thermometer 88, barometer 29.83.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 25th, 11 A.M.—Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Constantinople; and Persian line interrupted to Tabreez. Latest dates from Great Britain, via Turkey, 24th May, via Russia, 22nd May.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAM.

The following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:

From United Kingdom, via Turkey, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 24th May.

From Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 20th, 21st, 22nd and 24th May.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 24th to 8 P.M. of the 25th is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	3 40	0 2
,, Calcutta	10 44	0 39
,, Madras	3 50	3 15

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

CAPTAIN VIVIAN'S petition for the dissolution of his marriage with his wife on the ground of her adultery with the Marquis of Waterford, came before the Divorce Court on April 27 upon an application for a direction as to the mode of trial. The respondent and co-respondent have filed answers traversing the charge of adultery. The cause was ordered to be tried by the court itself, without a jury.

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BOMBAY.

The following additional passengers sailed yesterday by the P. and O. Co's steamer *Baroda*, Captain A. Parish, for Aden and Suez:—

For Southampton.—Mr. and Mrs. Teevan.

For Suez.—Lieutenant H. M. Mackenzie, and Vet. Surgeon Poett.

Native General Library.—In our report of the annual meeting in connection with this library the donation by the Hon'ble Byramjee Jejeebhoy should have appeared as Rs. 1,100, not Rs. 1,000.

The B. I. S. N. Co's Steamers.—During the S. W. Monsoon, viz., from 29th May to 18th September, the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company will sail for Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf every Saturday at 4 p.m., instead of every Monday at noon.

Offering Adulterated Cotton.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Chief Magistrate, Mr. Henry Marshall King applied for a summons against Mooljee, Velljee for offering adulterated cotton for compression, contrary to section VIII. of the Cotton Frauds Act. A summons was granted.

The P. and O. Company's Steam Ship "China," which arrived on Sunday night from China, brought the following passengers:—Mr. G. N. Guy (from Hongkong), Mr. Burrowes (from Melbourne), Mr. L. Cooper (from Calcutta), Mr. and Mrs. Peck and Mons. Rivadeneyra (from Galle), Mr. B. Mahomed and Mr. G. H. Mahomed (from Hongkong.)

Theft by a Police Sepoy.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Connon, Bhow Madhew, a police sepoy, was charged with stealing a brass plated bangle, of the value of four annas, the property of Lieutenant-Colonel Hewett. Colonel Hewett and a witness named Sambo gave their evidence; and the prisoner was then sentenced to receive ten stripes.

Furious Buggy-driving.—It is not often that a passenger finds a Bombay buggywallah driving furiously, yet such a case turned up in the Fort Police Court yesterday. Oomra Sing was brought before the Acting Chief Magistrate charged with driving his buggy furiously at the Esplanade that morning, and His Worship imposed a fine of Rs. 3. It may be interesting to those who wish a fast driver, to know that defendant was a young man.

A Juvenile Improvement Society.—A Society under the name of "The Juvenile Improvement Society" has been lately established at the Loharchall Street by some young natives of about 12 and 13 years of age. The object of the Society is to improve the members in English composition and conversation. They read essays, in turn, on different subjects, and each member expresses his views on the subject. The president of the Society is Mr. Shitaram Visram.

The s. s. "Sattara," Captain Beyts, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast and Calcutta with the following passengers:—For Carwar—Mr. Mackenzie. For Beypore—Mr. and Mrs Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. South Mr. Herbert, Mr. Haygarth, Mr. Deering, Mr. Salmon, Mr. D. Carson, Rev. E. H. DuBois, Master W. Maidment, Master F. Maidment, Master W. Godfrey, and Mr. Pollock. For Coconada—Mr. and Mrs. L. V. Frazier and three children. For Cochin—Lieutenant H. Trotter, R. E.

Judge Moroba Cannoba's Advertisement.—We have been particularly requested by Rao Bahadoor Moroba Cannoba to state, for the information of his caste, that in consequence of a very few applications from widows having been received up to this time, he has been obliged to modify one of the terms of his advertisement. Instead of females between 20 and 35 years of age being qualified to apply, all widows of whatever age may make the necessary application until the evening of the 10th June,—provided they have no children by their former husbands living.—*Indu Prakash.*

Destruction of Trees at Colaba.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, Shaikoo Appa was charged with injuring the property of Government at Colaba on the previous day. Major Charles Heathcote, of the Bombay Staff Corps, Ordnance Department, proved that the prisoner had destroyed the branches of a tree. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 10 or suffer imprisonment for fourteen days.—It's a pity, we may add, that some of the goats—or rather their owners—should not be punished for destroying the young trees at the Esplanade.

Lord Napier of Magdala and the Soldiers' Children.—Yesterday (Monday) evening H. E. Lord Napier of Magdala gave another juvenile fete at his residence, in the Civil Lines, to the soldiers' children and their parents, as also to the children of the Catholic Orphanage, and Infant Branch of the Byculla Schools—altogether numbering upwards of 300,—all of whom were plentifully feasted by him, in commemoration of Her Majesty's birthday,—and all of whom, it is needless to say, thoroughly enjoyed His Excellency's kind hospitality. The band of H. M.'s 9th Regt. N. I. were in attendance, and the grounds were thronged by a large number of the station residents—so that the whole scene was very cheerful and animated.—*Poona Observer.*

The Penny Readings at Poona.—The second of these Readings came off on Friday evening last in the Assembly Rooms. It was, if anything, rather more successful than its predecessor; which is according it high praise. The house was well filled. Of soldiers, we were glad to see that there was a large and attentive audience. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Pratt, and most of the heads of departments were present. The programme consisted of three Readings, all of which were excellently delivered, and two of which excited much merriment; and several part songs, as well as an overture (from Zampa) beautifully played on the piano by two ladies. Among the diversions was the introduction of a native mimic, whose imitations of the cries of animals set the audience off in roars of laughter. *Poona Observer.*

Coroner's Inquests.—During the months of January, February, and March 1869, the Coroner for the Town and Island of Bombay held 99 inquests. The following figures will show the nature of the cases:—

Accidents, &c.	
Accidents	5
Burns	3
Corngrinding mill, accident from fracture of the skull	1
Cutting throat, suicidal, during intoxication	1
Drowning in sea, &c.	14
Explosion of gun-powder	1
Fall from balcony, &c.	10
Falling bale of cotton, &c.	11
Suicide	3
Poisoning	6
Causes unknown	6
Snake bite	1
Thrusting pin between the bones of the head	1
	63

Natural Causes.	
Apoplexy	2
Beri-beri	1
Cholera	1
Consumption	1
Diarrhoea	4
Fever	3
Found, new-born	2
Heart disease	10
Leprosy	1
Old age and Debility	1
Prematurely-born	6
Tetanus	2
Unknown	2
	36

PARSEE DRAMATIC CLUB.

Monday was observed as a holiday in honour of the anniversary of the Queen's birth, and the Gas Company had several illuminations throughout the town in the evening. The members of the Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club celebrated the occasion by a performance in the Grant Road Theatre, and a most successful performance it was. There was a good attendance, comprising many Europeans, and the actors were apparently in the best of spirits. We had almost said that the actresses were so also, for really when the high-minded Evadne appeared, and when the sly Olivia came smiling after her, it was difficult at times to dispel the idea that there were not some Italian dames upon the boards. As in Desdemona and other characters Mr. D. N. Wadia played the part of Evadne in excellent style. With a little more care and a little more prudence in the application of the necessary tints, Evadne's beauty would have seemed much more adorned; and with a little less deliberation in the use of her arms, her grace would have been more unmarred. But Evadne's sentiments were well expressed, and the rendering of the part was very good indeed, and was most gratifying to those interested in such efforts as those of this Club. Ludovico was certainly next in order, his part was thoroughly appreciated, and the delivery was well up to the mark. "The Taming of the Shrew" formed the second piece, and in it Katharine and Petruchio were well represented. The spirit of the play was capitally brought out by the gentlemen in these characters, despite the difficulty as to the voices of the actors being rather weak for so large a room. Baptista, too, did his part well, and Biondello should not be forgot. He was a smart little fellow, and said his say in a fine, free, plucky and natural style. In both pieces, we should say, the company sustained their respective parts in a very credible manner, and were well deserving of the hearty applause they received. We should mention that there was a very good band in attendance. But might we not ask some Parsees to keep their seats till the curtain falls? It is disrespectful to the company to leave just before the close of the last scene; and it is unpleasant for the audience to have such a disturbance.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday, the 13th instant, at 4 p.m.

Present.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, one of the Vice-Presidents, in the chair.

Members.—The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd; W. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S.; W. G. Hunter, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P.; T. W. Ward, Esq., F.R.C.S.; The Rev. D. Macpherson, M.A.; Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik; Dhunjeebhoy Framjee, Esq.; F.D. Chauntrell, Esq.; W. Gray, Esq., M.B.; The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.; J. E. C. Pryce, Esq., F.R.G.S.; W. M. Wood, Esq.; Thomas Diver, Esq., M.D.; B. M. King, Esq.; Cursetjee Rustomjee Cama, Esq.; Narayen Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Perozshaw Merwanjee Mehta, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Javerilall Umiashanker, Esq.; Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Esq.; Cowasjee Manockjee, Esq.; P. F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C.; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Hormusjee Dadabhoy, Esq.; Dady Manockjee Limjee, Esq.; Balwantrao Venayek Gungadhur Shastri, Esq.; Ramkrishna Gopal Bhandarkar, Esq., M.A.; Babajee Cassinath, Esq.; Harichand Chintamon, Esq.; Pestonjee Muncherjee, Esq., G.G.M.C.; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

The minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

Members Elected.—Edward Walker, Esq., of Messrs. Lyon & Co.; Walter Abraham, Esq., Superintendent Presidency Drawing and Lithographic office; Dr. Geo. B. Beale, H. M.'s ship *Jumna*; Bomanjee Jamasjee, Esq., Assistant Commissioner, Berar; Colonel W. Kendall, R.E., Acting Chief Engineer Presidency Division; His Highness Nawab Joravur Khanjee Bahadoor Babee of Radhanpore in Guzerat; J. S. Hurrell, Esq., Solicitor; and F. W. Doolittle, Esq., M.D., B.A.

Members Proposed.—W. F. Peel, Esq., of Messrs. Peel, Cassels & Co., proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Tucker, President, seconded by James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary; and Dr. A. Wright, Inspector General Indian Medical Department, proposed by Dr. T. B. Johnstone, seconded by Dr. W. G. Hunter.

PRESENTS TO THE LIBRARY.

1. The Historical and Descriptive Introduction to the Temples of Satrunjaya, the celebrated Jain place of Pilgrimage, near Palitana in Kathiawad, by James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., Photographed by Sykes and Dwyer. Presented by the author.
2. Apastamba's Dharmasutra, edited, with a translation and notes, by George Bühler, Ph. D., Part I. Presented by the Government of Bombay.
3. Report of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce for the year 1867-68. Presented by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce.
4. Rivett-Carnac (Harry) Report of the Operations of the Cotton Department for the year 1867. Presented by the author.
5. Report of the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India from 1st January 1866 to 31st May 1868. Presented by the Society.
6. Haug (Dr. M.) Ueber den Charakter der Pehlewisprache. Presented by the author.
7. Bibliotheca Indica. New Series, No. 155. Presented by the Asiatic Society of Bengal.
8. Journal of the East India Association, vol. II. No. 4, and vol. III. No. 1. Presented by the Association.

TO THE MUSEUM.

1. A piece of Red Shale with a fossil plant in it from Chorkairee Nagpore—Character of the fundamentary strata—sandstone with a heavy intrusion of trap. Presented by Major J. Ashburner, Deputy Commissioner, Central Provinces.

Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik then read the following paper:—

SERPENT WORSHIP IN WESTERN INDIA.

THE NAGAPANCHAMI HOLIDAY AS IT IS NOW OBSERVED; SERPENT WORSHIP, THE NAGAS AND SARPAS.

[N.B.—The Sanscrit passages in the text, the diagrams and illustrations, together with the notes, will appear *in extenso* in the Society's journal.]

I propose this day to describe the festival, called the Nagapanchami, as it is celebrated by our people at present; and afterwards I shall submit a few observations, founded on this and other festivals and ceremonies, on what is popularly called snake or serpent worship, and the *Sarpas* and *Nagas* of India.

Nagapanchami is the fifth day of the first or bright half of the lunar month, named Sravana, which generally corresponds with August and September of the Christian year. Sravana is a month in which the Hindus generally have some *vrata* or ceremony to perform every day, and sometimes more than one festival occurs on one and the same day. The fifth day of the month is considered sacred to the *Nagas* or serpents. On this day, early in the morning, each family brings an earthen representation of a serpent, or paints a family of five, seven, or nine serpents with ground sandal-wood or turmeric. (The annexed diagram shows the representation of serpents as they are actually worshipped on this occasion.) The vessels used in performing the worship are, as will be seen, placed in front; and I now show to the members specimens of these vessels made out of the horns of the wild buffalo. Flowers, ground sandal-wood, turmeric, parched rice and beans, or parched gram and jowari (*holcus sorghum*) are offered to the serpents thus painted. Lamps are lighted and waved; incense is offered; and food and fruits are placed before them. On this day, only boiled food is partaken of by the people, and the dishes prepared are generally of a coarser kind than on other holidays. After morning meals, a lamp is generally kept lighted throughout the day by the side of the painting or image, and milk and edibles are also placed close by. In the afternoon, people go to some place, generally an ant-hill where serpents are said by local tradition to reside. Here generally, snake-charmers may be seen with live serpents, to which offerings are made by the multitude. Even in Bombay, these men take snakes round to the houses of the people in the native town, and all classes of the inhabitants amuse themselves by giving them different kinds of edibles. In the evening, flowers and incense are again offered, lights waved, and edibles placed before the image or painting as the case might be, and one or more lamps are kept burning. The worshippers sit generally playing all through the night. This watching is called by some keeping the serpents awake, or rather it is the worshippers keeping up for fear of being bitten by serpents. The worship is generally performed by the female members of the family, and, at the conclusion all the ladies and children gather together, and the eldest or the most intelligent of the former repeats the following *kahani* or story, which professes to embody the popular origin of this worship as it is believed in by the more ignorant of the Hindu community on this side. I give the Marathi narrative, as it is now repeated, in a foot-note. The following is a close English version of the story:—

"The story of the *Nagas*.

"Oh, God! Nagas (serpents)! hear. There is a city (called) Manikpura [or Manipura]. In it lived a Gavada Brahmana. He was ignorant of the Nagapanchami. And he did not know that on that day there should be no ploughing, no digging, no picking and plucking, no burning and roasting. Therefore he went to plough the land in his field on that day as usual. Now, there was in one place in the field a hole of a Nagina (a female serpent); and in it were her young ones, and they died by the striking of the plough. The Nagina (the female serpent) who had gone out, returned, and found that all of her young ones had died. Thereupon she got enraged and set out to ascertain who it was that had killed them. While travelling, she went to the house of the Gavada and saw that blood had stuck to his plough, on seeing which she decided that it was that (man) who had killed her young ones. She, therefore, bit the Gavada, and all the members of his family who had gone to sleep, and killed them. And in order that his whole family may become extinct she went to bite his daughter who was given [in marriage to a man] in another village. But she (the daughter) had painted the Nagas (serpents), and having worshipped them and given them offerings, had placed before them, at night, frankincense and other fragrant things, lamps, edibles, &c. On seeing this the Nagina enjoyed the things that had been placed there, and being pleased, said to the girl—'Oh, daughter! thy father killed all my young ones to-day, while ploughing the field; having therefore killed all the persons in thy maternal hope, I had come to bite thee, but as thou didst remember me and worship me, I am pleased, (and) therefore, I do not bite thee.'

"On hearing this, the daughter said, 'Thou hast killed all the persons in my maternal home; tell me some remedy by which they may come to life again.' Thereupon, she (the Nagina) said—'Take this nectar and sprinkle it on their bodies, and thereby they will come to life.' Meanwhile the people of the Gavada's village began to enquire why it was that the Gavada had not yet arisen, and opening his door, found that all the persons in (the house) had died. Just then arrived the daughter of that Gavada, and sprinkling upon them the nectar given by the Nagina (female serpent), restored (them) to life. The daughter then told her father (as follows):—

"'On the Nagapanchami day, while you were ploughing the field, the young ones of the Nagina were killed; thereupon being enraged, she killed all of you and had gone to kill me; but as I had painted the Nagas and worshipped them, she became pleased, and it was she who gave me a narrative of what had befallen you; and (I) restored you to life by sprinkling on you the nectar which she had given to me. Now, from this day, when the month of Sravana comes, (you) should worship the Nagas on the fifth day in the Shudha (*i. e.* clear) fortnight, according to the processes laid down, and should place before (them) at night, frankincense, lamps, (and) edibles; and should not dig and should not also kill (anything) on that day.' From that day, he (the Gavada) began to act accordingly; the Nagapanchami became known to all men in the village; and all began to observe the Nagapanchami *vrata* (ceremony). As the Nagas were pleased with the daughter of the Gavada, so may they be pleased with us, (and with) you. Oh, Nagas (serpents) may your story of sixty sentences (abbreviated into and) told in five, be productive of good fruit to the narrator as well as the hearer thereof."

At the time of repeating the above story, the reciter and her female hearers each take a few grains of rice in their hands, and at the conclusion they are partly exchanged and partly stuck to their foreheads.

The worship is generally conducted according to the directions laid down in a work called *Vrataraja* which extracts it from the writing of Hemadri. These last are not now available, except when quoted in more modern treatises. The dialogue is introduced under the names of Isvara, the third of the Hindu triad, and his spouse, Parvati. A king is described in the middle, whom it is not easy to identify from such a broken fragment. The whole passage in the *Vrataraja* runs thus:—

[English translation.]

"Now, the worship of Nagas on the 5th of Sravana Sukla (*i. e.* the fifth day of the 1st or bright half of Sravana), (is thus described by) Hemadri in the Prabhasa-Khanda. Isvara said—Oh, Parvati! in the month of Sravana in the Sukla [or white] fortnight, on the fifth day, the fierce with poisons [*i. e.* serpents] should be written [or painted] with cowdung on both sides of the door;

That day is called the most blessed, not obtainable with ease even by the gods;

Oh, beautiful-faced! This worship of Nagas should be performed on the fifth day for twelve years;

On the fourth (day, *i. e.*, the day preceding) one should dine only once; and on that day (*i. e.* the fifth), food should be taken in the night; so it is said.

Oh, beloved! the Naga (or serpent) should be made of plenty of silver or of gold, or even of wood or of earth;

Or with turmeric or sandal-wood, the five serpents should be painted.

On the fifth, the Nagas (serpents) should be worshipped with devotion; the Nagas are said to have five mouths;

These, five Nagas, oh, warrior! should be worshipped in the proper manner: with fried rice and the five nectars.

With the flowers of oleander (Nerium Odorum); the hundred leaved (Rosa glanduli-fera); the jessamine; and the lotus (Nelumbium Speciosum);

Also with sandal-wood and incenses;

Afterwards Brahmanas should be feasted with ghee (clarified butter), boiled milk mixed with sugar, and sugared balls of (wheat and other kinds of) flour;

Ananta, Vasuki, Sesha, Padmanabha, and Kambala also;

And Karkotaka Naga, Bhujanga, Asvatara;

Also, Dhritarashtra, Sankhapala, Kaliya, Takshaka;

Also Pingala, and Mahanaga; these are worshipped month by month.

At the end of the *vrata* (or ceremony) there should be a *parana* or feast, and dinner, to Brahmanas with sugared milk;

To the Vyasa (*i. e.* the reader of the Puranas) of immeasurable glory, a naga (*i. e.* serpent) of gold, and a cow, and clothes should be given.

In this manner, the Nagas should be always worshipped with devotion, especially on the fifth, with milk and sugared milk.

On that (day) there should be no digging of the earth, by day or by night.

Such is the *vrata* (*i. e.* ceremony) of the Nagapanchami in the Prabhaskhanda."

The above description appears from the frame of it to belong to the post puranika period; and the place which the preceding tradition assigns to the scene of serpent killing, and the retaliation by the mother serpent may be Manipura, (lat. 24° 20', long. 94° 1') a town in Assam, a province where a tribe of mountaineers, named Nagas, is living to this day. Whether Gavada is a corruption of Gaud (a Bengali), or a Canarese Gowda—a patil and cultivator, is also deserving of enquiry.

The account which I have given above is that of the festival as it is observed in the Konkana district, particularly to the south of the island of Bombay. The festival is, however, not confined to a particular portion of Western India. It is general. It is celebrated by all classes and sects of the Hindus; by the orthodox as well as by the heterodox; by the followers of the Vedas, as well as by those who reject the religious authority of those works. The ceremonial differs slightly in different places. In some districts the people observe a fast on the 4th day, *i. e.*, the day preceding the Nagapanchami. It is clear, however, that the festival obtains greater sanctity above the Ghauts than below, except perhaps in Gujaratha and in the province of Kanada (or Canara). In the Sattara and Kolhapura districts, the private schools are generally closed on this day; the pupils are bathed, dressed in their holiday attire, and taken in a grand procession to some river, or other watering place outside the town or village. In native States and Principalities, the State and its officers supply richly caparisoned elephants and horses, detachments of infantry and cavalry, and kettle-drums and other instruments of music, on the occasion of these processions. The children wash their slates or rather wooden boards, apply to them chalk or *Sadhu* (a kind of clay), and draw thereon a Naga or serpent.

Some also draw a picture of *Sarasvati*, the goddess of learning. Ordinarily, this deity appears as a beautiful female seated on a peacock; but on this occasion she is represented by a cluster of five, seven, or nine serpents rudely drawn.

This drawing is then worshipped with flowers, parched gram, *jowari*, peas, &c. The children return in a procession to the school, give some present in corn, money, or clothes, according to their means, to the masters; and go to their homes to enjoy the holiday. In the afternoon the women of the inferior classes put on their best clothes and ornaments, and congregate in parties to sing and dance. They generally form circles, and keeping their children in the centre, dance around singing some country songs. In some provinces, the dancing takes place near an ant-hill, or the hollow of an old tree where serpents are believed to live. In some parts of the Dekkan, boys on this day throw little fruits, generally the fruit of Chirphala at each other and at young maidens by means of popguns. Other kinds of sports are also had recourse to. Before sunset, the people generally repair to an ant-hill or some such hollow as has been above referred to, to pay homage to the Naga. If there be a temple of the Naga in the village, everyone of course goes there to perform worship. All afterwards return to their homes, and worship the images or paintings according to circumstances, in the manner previously described.

Battisasiralen, a town in the Sattara collectorate, (lat. 16° 57', long. 74° 15') is famous as a place of serpent worship at the present day. Snakes of a certain species (called Nigakuly) said to be not very poisonous are here actually caught on the day of the Nagapanchami, and kept either in earthen pots or covered *Bambu* baskets. They are fed with milk and edibles and worshipped in other respects, like the images and drawings abovementioned. The day after the Nagapancham they are taken back to the jungles and set free. I will not at this stage offer any conjecture as to whether this serpent worship has any relation to other systems of religion; but I would here note a curious tradition in connection with a tree of the species Gorakhachincha (*Adansonia Digitata*), or the tamarind of Gorakha, which exists at the above town. Tradition ascribes this tree to be the result of a miracle performed by a saint called Gorakhanatha or Gorakshanatha. It is related that Gorakhanatha, when he came to this town, struck his walking stick into the ground on the spot where the tree stands; and that it grew into a stately tree which is now an object of popular worship. The annual festival of this tree is held on the 11th of the dark half of the month of Chaitra. Worshippers begin to come on the previous day, and leave the place on the third or the 12th of Chaitra. About 50,000 pilgrims are said to assemble every year on this occasion. A large bazaar is held for five or six days, and considerable mercantile business is transacted. The priests officiating at the shrine of this tree, have large holes bored in their ears, from which depend heavy ear-ornaments. They are hence called Kanaphates, literally persons with torn ears. All classes of people offer worship to this tree, including the followers of the Vedas, as well as others.

To resume the main subject of this paper. Besides the actual worship of living snakes at Battisasiralen, there are temples dedicated to the Serpent God in various parts of the Dekkan. Of these, the one at Bhomaparanden, in the territories of His Highness the Nizam, is one of the most celebrated.

In the south of India, Canara is a district which may be said to be sacred to serpent-worship. In the Canarese districts generally, the Nagapanchami festival is celebrated, as in the Dekkan, on the 5th of the bright half of Sravana. But in the Telanga and Tamila districts, the ceremony is performed on the fourth of the bright half of either the month of Kartika, or the month of Vaisakha, or the month of Magha, and this day is therefore called by the people of those parts "Nagalu chavati," *i. e.* the Naga chaturthi, or the chaturthi of the Nagas. There is not much difference in the mode of performing the worship. The ant-hills or hollows to which the people resort to make their offerings, and which in the Marathi districts are called Varula, are, I am informed, termed in the Canarese Hutta; in the Telangi, Putta; and in the Tamil, Putta. In the Canarese districts, stone images of the Naga are kept generally under the shade of the *peepul* tree (*Ficus Religiosi*). Metal images are also made, and after being worshipped, they are presented to the Brahmanas. This ceremony is performed by the females of higher classes. An incarnation of Sesha, one of the nine great Nagas, is worshipped at various places in these districts under the name of Subrahmanya. There is a town in South Canara, called Subrahmanya, fifty-five miles E. S. of Mangalore, (lat. 12° 40', long. 75° 40'). This is sacred to the Naga or serpent god. On the 6th day of the bright half of the month of Margasirsha (November and December), occurs its annual festival; and that day is hence called Subrahmanya Sashthi or Subraya Sashthi. Thousands of Brahmanas are feasted on this occasion. Brahmanas, bearing the order of Brahmachari, are in particular request. Lepers and persons supposed to be under the influence of evil spirits are brought to this place for cure, which popular belief ascribes to the miraculous power of the deity. People who have no issue, make a vow to this shrine, which consists in fasting on the day of the festival and rolling in the remains of food left on the dishes spread before the Brahmanas at the feast. A person, supposed to be possessed with the spirit of Subrahmanya, dances at the temple, and is believed to have the power of telling the past, the present, and the future. On the day of the festival abovementioned, one of the officiating priests puts a leather bag on one of his hands, and, with the hand thus protected, takes out three handfuls of earth from one of the holes in that locality supposed to be inhabited by serpents. This is called Mulamrittika (the original earth), and is distributed to the assembled worshippers, as a mark of the deity's favours.

A circumstance showing the practical influence of serpent-worship in worldly affairs here deserves a prominent mention. A class of Brahmanas called Haige in Canara, have, amongst their ranks, persons who arrogate to themselves the title of Nagapatri, or the proper habitat of the Naga deity. They are supposed to become possessed of the spirit of the Nagadeva, and in that state are thought to be capable of foretelling future events. People invite them to their homes, and have a feast in their honour, called the Nagamandala, or an assembly of the Nagas. The least expense for such a feast amounts to from three to five thousand rupees. Formerly, the Nagapatris were in great repute. Disputes were referred to them for settlement, and their word was generally the law. An invitation from one of the Nagapatris to a litigant was almost instantly obeyed. One of the first things a party had to do under the circumstances, was to give a feast to the Nagamandalla and spend thousands of rupees. These things began in time to be perceived by the people, and the power and influence of these priests has, I understand, considerably declined.

In the jungle in the neighbourhood of the shrine of Subrahmanya abovementioned, grows a species of cane, called after the presiding deity, *Nagaveta* or Naga-cane. A walking stick of this cane is reckoned a sufficient protection against the poison of serpents.

The above account has had reference to the Maratha and Canarese districts. In the province of Gujaratha also, the Nagapanchami festival is observed by all classes of Hindus, high and low. The serpents are drawn with black ink, either on the walls or doors of houses. The process of worship is similar to what obtains in the other provinces, except that cowdung is first offered here before incenses, flowers, &c., and at the conclusion green grass and butter are offered with the following prayer:—"Please to receive these offerings and seek your abode in the fresh and green forests." Cups full of milk are placed in different corners of the house as offerings to living serpents, and a sight of one on this day is considered a very auspicious occurrence.

The influence of the Jains being predominant in this province, all living creatures receive greater consideration than elsewhere. The serpent gets his share along with the rest, his poisonous qualities making no difference against him in this respect. Ordinarily, a Gujarathi Hindu will not hurt a serpent, even of the most venomous class. He will employ people to catch him alive, put him into a pot, and see him safely conveyed into some jungle. I append below the substance of one of the serpent tales prevalent in Gujaratha as illustrative of the popular ideas regarding serpent-worship in that country. My friend who favoured me with the story says that it is one out of a large number repeated by the women of Gujaratha on the Nagapanchami day:—

"Once upon a time there lived a Brahmana, who, though possessed of much learning, was so poor as hardly to be able to maintain himself and his family. He had a wife who was much devoted to him. Finding no means of livelihood at the place where they resided, she urged upon him the propriety of his going out to some distant place to seek the means of subsistence. He consented to the plan and set out. The wife having no other provisions to furnish for his journey, filled a vessel with water sweetened with sugar and gave it to him. The Brahmana proceeded about for or five kosa (about eight or ten miles), and reached a forest, where under the shade of a tall, umbrageous Banyana tree, he stopped for rest and slept soundly. It was the height of the summer season, when the heat around was unbearable. While the Brahmana was fast asleep, there issued forth from the hollow of the tree, the Takshaka Naga, who drank the sweet water from the vessel lying by the Brahmana's side, and after emptying it of its contents, entered it and rested there. Meanwhile, the Brahmana awoke, and on looking into the vessel found it to contain a serpent. He closed the mouth of the vessel by means of a piece of cloth and thought of returning home with the vessel in hand. 'I shall make a present of this,' says he, 'to my wife, who is always troubling me with entreaties to go abroad to earn money. This will soon put an end to our existence, and will relieve us of the troubles and vexations of this life.' On his return home, his children thinking that he had brought some sweetmeats in the vessel, naturally enquired what it contained. 'The contents of the vessel,' said he, 'will be distributed by your mother. So saying, he went out. His wife who had gone on some household business, having returned home, the children told her the news of their father's return and showed her the vessel brought by him. On opening the vessel the mother found it to contain a necklace of diamonds, at which she felt exceeding delighted. She set about to prepare a good dinner for her husband; borrowed grain from a neighbour, and prepared the food. She sent for her husband who had gone out. The husband returned with great hesitation and reluctance. He was surprised to find the contents of the vessel transformed into precious stones. They all dined together. In the evening the wife went to effect the sale of the necklace. She offered it to the chief banker of her city, who paid her a very handsome sum of money. The banker put the necklace into his box. Soon after, it so happened that the rajah of the place, who had a wedding ceremony at his palace, wanted a diamond to complete a necklace. The banker (or the '*Nagara Seta*' as he was called) offered to supply the rajah's demand. He went home to take out the necklace with a view to show it to the rajah. On opening the box, however, he found to his extreme surprise instead of a necklace, the face of a living male child with his thumb in his mouth. The banker, who was childless, was exceedingly glad to find his wishes gratified. The king, who heard the story with astonishment was, however, glad to see the *Nagara Seta* blessed with a son. The child soon grew older. At sixteen, he was married, and his wife came to live with him. She had maiden companions in the persons of the daughters of Takshaka-Naga. On one occasion, they asked her to enquire of her husband to what race he belonged. Accordingly, when they met together, the wife asked her husband to tell her to what race he belonged. 'I will not speak with you until you answer my query,' said she to her husband. The banker's son keeping this in mind, resolved to go on a pilgrimage to Benares. He obtained leave from his father and set out. Proceeding on their journey, they came by a large forest containing a fine well. Here he told his wife that he would answer her question. So saying, he descended into the well by means of a flight of steps and reached the water. Here he transformed himself into a serpent, showing his hood, &c., and disappeared. The wife who was now left alone in the desert, began to bewail her fate. Her loud lamentations drew towards her, after several days, a shepherd who used to graze his flocks in the neighbourhood. The shepherd came to her and asked her why she was crying and how she was left alone. She gave him all the particulars. The shepherd in return advised her to observe the *Vrata* of Nagapanchami and to fill, in the month of Bysakha (or Vaisakha), four *Kundas*, or pools, with sandal-wood, milk, flowers, and unguents. Having done this, she should go up a tree and sit there. If she did this, the deity presiding over the serpents will arrive there, and will drink the milk from the milk-pool. He will then roll himself into the next pool, containing *Chandana* (rubbed sandal-wood), proceed to the next, and rub his body with flowers, and partake of the unguents in the fourth pool. At last, he will bless the person who had prepared all this. At this stage, said the shepherd, 'you should alight from the tree and ask a blessing.' Accordingly, she acted up to the advice of the shepherd. When asking for a blessing, she said—'Your son has left me a widow. Deign, therefore, to relieve me of this state of misery by calling him back from the place to which he has gone.' The lord of the serpents was pleased to grant her prayer. He called her husband back from the *Patala* or the lower regions of the earth, and asked him to live with her as her husband. They afterwards lived happily together, and thus concludes the legend, by inculcating the propitiation of the Naga Devata or the serpent deity."

Having thus briefly described the Nagapanchami, I now submit a few observations on the Nagas and Sarpas, and serpent-worship generally. I must here state that there are other festivals such as the Anantachaturdasi, connected with serpent-worship; but they are neither so general nor so popular as this. There are likewise serpent sacrifices which will have to be carefully investigated and described. These, however, will require one or more papers to themselves, and cannot be dismissed summarily on this occasion. It is difficult to distinguish at this day between the *Nagas* and the *Sarpas*. The two words, in their religious acceptation, are now practically treated as equivalent. Sarpa is the more comprehensive term, and means, any thing that moves. Nagas are treated as a species of superior Sarpas, and Naga now specially means the most venomous serpent—the *Cobra de Capello*.

Amarasinha, the most approved Sankrit lexicographer of the post-Vedic period, in describing the *Patala* or the nether regions says that they are the *Nagaloka*, afterwards the country of the Nagas. The common names of the class *Nagas*, and *Kadraveys* are next given by Armarasinha, who mentions the chief of the Nagas—Sesha or Ananta; immediately after him, comes Vasaki "who is named *Sarpa Raja* or the King of Serpents." In the whole of that section, there is no further mention of Nagas; but the different species of Sarpas are given in detail. In the Mahabharata, in the section named Adiparva to which an allusion has been already made (see note), the Nagas and Sarpas are promiscuously mentioned. The sea is described as their abode, and the names of all the principal *Nagas* and *Sarpas*, which are now in use amongst the Hindus, are detailed without any distinction as to their origin or species.

In the third *Kanda* of the Amarakosa, Varga III. Sloka 22, the word Naga is applied to an elephant, and by one of the commentators, also to *Matanga*, or a race of mountaineers. [In common conversation, a Matanga signifies a Manga.] This rendering is further confirmed by another Lexicon, the Medinikosa which is distinct on the point. Whether this signification has any bearing on the question now under consideration, remains to be seen. As I have previously observed, in religious practice, the Hindus make no distinction between the *Nagas* and *Sarpas* at present. The actual observance of the Nagapanchami festival shows no difference between the two classes mentioned by the lexicographer.

It is customary amongst the Hindus on this side to sing some sacred songs in the morning called Bhupalis, and offer some prayers in the evening called *Stotras*. These are in addition to the *Sandhiya* and other Vedic observances, and are mostly of Puranika origin. Amongst the latter is a prayer to the *Nagas*, which is as follows:—

Translation:—Ananta; Vasuki; Sesha; Padmanabha; and Kambala; Sankhapala; Dhritarashtra; Takshaka, and Kaliya; these, the nine names of the great Nagas, whosoever, daily repeats in the evening, (or) specially in the morning, to him there is no fear from poison. Such is the end of the prayer to the nine Nagas in the Patalakhanda.

This is repeated every day in the evening before meals. And there is a mixture of the Nagas and Sarpas herein. After meals, and before going to bed, the name of an ancient sage—*Astika*—is repeated three times, as a protective against fear from serpents whom the sage Astika saved from destruction at the hands of *Janamejaya* at the beginning of the present (or *Kali*) age. A *mantra* (or sacred verse) founded upon this story is said to be used for charming away serpent poison. But, this alleged *mantra* is nowhere found in a work of repute to my knowledge. The story of *Astika* is suggestive of curious reflections. *Astika* signifies a believer in the existence and providence of God, and his intercession to save serpents who had forfeited their lives and brought about their fall through their own deceitful conduct is a very remarkable event.

The *serpent*, either as a Sarpa or a Naga thus enters intimately into the economy of a Hindu's daily life. He is treated as a *Dvija* or a twice born, and sometimes gets the honors of a funeral, just like a human being. It is well known, how anxious a Hindu is to have a male heir to perform his funeral obsequies and inherit his name and fortune. To beget a son is reckoned a religious duty, and a Brahmana is enjoined to discharge it and thus free himself from the debt he owns to his progenitors. When the natural means fail or threaten to fail, the supernatural powers are invoked. A solemn sacrifice named, Narayen-Nagabali [or the sacrifice to the Narayana-naga] is performed in order to secure progeny. People generally repair to some *tirtha* or sacred place, and the serpent sacrifice is there made to propitiate the deities. It will occupy a paper by itself to describe the whole of this rite. The fact, however, that it is performed is sufficient for my present purpose, as showing the ramifications of serpent-worship in this country. This right is performed in honour of the *Sarpadevata's*, not the snakes we see, but to some spiritual beings of a higher order in whose existence the Hindus are taught to believe. It seems that this sacrifice is sanctioned by Vedic ritual, and this leads me to a short examination of serpent-worship, and the *Sarpas* and *Nagas*, as mentioned in the Vedas. As far as my researches have yet extended, the earth is addressed as the Sarparajni (*i. e.* the queen of the serpents or the queen of all that moves). The prayer occurs in the 8th Ashtaka of the Rig-veda, and has more relation with the sun than with the serpents.

The Aitareya Brahmana, which follows, explains and amplifies upon the Rig-veda, of which it is a complement, thus speaks with reference to this Sarpamantra Translation:—(The chanting and repeating of the serpent mantra.)

"All the other priests except the Udgatris go from thence the (Agnidhriya fire) and proceed to the sadas (a place in the south-east of the Uttaravedi) all walking each in his own way, in this or that direction. But the Udgatris walk together. They chant the verses (seen) by the Queen of the Serpents (Sarparajni); because the earth (iyam) is the Queen of the Serpents, for she is the queen of all that moves (sarpat). She was in the beginning without hair, as it were (without trees, bushes, &c.) She then saw this mantra, which commences, *Ayam gauh prisnir akramit* 10,189. In consequence of it, she obtained a motley appearance, she became variegated, being able to produce any form she might like, such as herbs, trees, and all other forms. Therefore the man who has such a knowledge obtains the faculty of assuming any form he might choose."

The Taittiriya, or the Black Yajur Veda, contains more of prayers to serpents and serpent-worship than the Rig-veda. In the Sanhita of this Veda are prayers to the Sarpas, who are addressed, as, inhabiting the heavens, the skies, the rays of the sun, the waters, the vegetables, &c.

In the Brahmanas of this portion of the Yajur Veda, the same Sarpas are again invoked, and sweet sacrifices are offered for their acceptance. Further on, a battle between the gods and the giants is alluded to. On this occasion, the *devas* or gods present the *Sarpas* and the *Sarpa-devatas* with curds and barley, flour, and seek their help to subjugate their cousins, the giants.

After the Vedas, come the *Sutras*, (or Aphorisms) and the *Grihya-Sutra* of Asvalayanna, which is now followed as a work of authority, enjoins sacrifices and offerings to *Sarpa-devas* or serpent gods. *Sarpa-bali* or serpent sacrifice is distinctly laid down, and the ritual described in detail. It is to be observed that Asvalayna mentions the Nagas also. It is well known that all the twice-born Hindus (*i e.* the Brahmanas, the Kshatriyas, and the Vaishas) perform every morning the Brahmayajnya. The means, properly speaking, propitiating the Almighty by reciting the Vedas and them. At present, however, the Brahmayajnya, is a ceremony which consists of repeating the initial sentences of all the Vedas and *Vedangas* with a few sacred verses in the beginning and at the end: after this is done, water is offered to the gods, the rishis (*i. e.* the sages), and others. The enumeration of the gods begins with the heavenly spirits, the Brahma, the Vedas, the devas, and the spirits of other orders of spiritual existences, amongst others we find the Nagas who are followed by "the birds, the cows," &c., &c., Sarpas do not appear on this occasion, though they are mentioned in the other places in the same work. It seems to me, therefore, that Asvalayana treats the two, as similar, if not the same spiritual essences.

After the Vedas, comes Manu. In his account of the creation, he mentions both the *Naga* and the *Sarpas*, which Sir W. Jones translates into "huge serpents and snakes of smaller size."

The Mahabharata which is at least equal to Manu in authority, appears to make no material distinction between the two classes. In the Bhagavatgita, one of the episodes in the Mahabharata, where the divine essence in the different classes of beings in the Universe is described, Krishna tells Arjuna, that Vasuki and Ananta represent him amongst the Sarpas and the Nagas respectively. No further light is thrown on the subject elsewhere in this poem; and the Nagas and Sarpas are henceforth apparently treated as a similar class of beings. The Mahabharata gives instances of alliances between the beautiful daughters of the Nagas and men. The marriage of Arjuna with Ulupi took place at Manipura, where Ulupi's son, King Babhruvahana reigned at the time of the horse-sacrifice by his uncle Udhishtira. Whether this Manipura is identical with the town of that name in Assam, I am not yet prepared to say. Besides these marriages, we have the famous story of Madalasa, a Naga princess of incomparable beauty, and her union with king Kuvalasva, celebrated in the Markandeya Purana. The Nagas and Sarapas of the Mahabharata and the Puranas appear as being endowed with miraculous powers able to assume any form and go any where without let or hindrance. Their country is described to be the nether region. The author of the Suryasidanta places the Naga Khanda (*i. e.*, the country of the Nagas,) in Bharat Varsha which generally means India. Elsewhere, however, the same author describes the seven infernal regions as the beautiful abodes of the Nagas. Bhaskaracharya in his *Goladhyaya* also describes the Naga Khanda as a part of Bharat Varsha, although he mentions this portion of his treatise as being founded on the Puranas. In the Bhagavata Purana, Vasuki and eleven other Nagas are stated as forming the string of the sun's chariot, one serpent being held to be sacred to each month. This makes the serpents to be the rays of the sun.

Such being the state of the most ancient authorities on this subject, it becomes rather a difficult problem, to determine how the original spiritual worship of the Sarpa-devatas of the Vedas has now descended into an idolatrous worship of snakes and serpents. It cannot be said that the Vedic rites have been altogether done away with. I should say that over and above the old rites, new ceremonies and forms of worship have been introduced, so far as the new process of introduction of these additional ceremonies can be traced, it would appear to have begun with or after the Puranas. After the destruction of the Kshatriyas by Parasharama, the two next *Avataras* described in the Puranas are those of Rama and Krishna. Now, with each of these is associated an *Avatara* of the chief Naga, Sesha, being in one case, Lakshmana, younger brother of Rama, and in the other, Balarama, the elder brother of Krishna. The episode of the Serpent Kaliya, which is related in connection with the last *Avatara*, has also served to bring serpents into greater prominence as objects of worship by the multitude. The stories connected with the Nagapanchami festival often refer to the Serpent Kaliya. It is also to be observed that the daily prayers addressed by the Hindus to Vishnu and Siva, the second and third persons of the Hindu triad, associate the serpent with these deities in some relation. In the case of Vishnu, he appears as the bed on which that deity rests. (Drawing exhibited, showing Vishnu with the 'Sesha-naga for his bed'). With Siva, the serpent is still more intimately connected. The sacred thread of Siva consists of a serpent, and his head is represented as being encircled with serpents. Although Siva is described as having five faces and three eyes, there is no temple in India known to have an image of this description. Indeed it is said that Siva must not be worshipped in any form except that of a *Linga*; but how far this is a Vedic idea is very doubtful. The present image of Siva consists, as is well known, of the human genital organs with a serpent coiled round one or both of them. Annexed are two diagrams showing the position of the serpent in the daily devotional observances. In one case the Lingam is wanting, and in the other, both. It will require a separate disquisition to determine the place of Siva in reference to serpent-worship, but, inasmuch as the present form seems to be unknown to the Vedas and appears to belong to the Puranika or the post Puranika period; and, further, as it is observed (in the case of the Nagapanchami and the worship of the Lingam generally) both by the followers of the Vedas as well as by those who do not believe in those sacred books, it seems probable that the present form is not altogether Brahmanical, but partakes of another form of worship observed by those with whom the Vedic Hindus came into contact. It is here that the modern significance of the word Naga becomes very useful. *Naga* means a mountain, and *Naga* a person living thereon. The Medini Kosa makes a Naga to mean a wicked person, and in the eyes of a Vedic Hindu, any mountaineer not following the Vedas would undoubtedly appear to be so. The only people, however, who now bear the name of Nagas, appear to be in a state very little, if at all, removed from sheer barbarism. There is hardly any government amongst them. The very idea of a political society amongst such a people is impossible, and any hope of getting light from that quarter is, therefore, at present futile. From the Administration Report of the Central Provinces for the year 1867-68, it appears that some Nagabansi tribe existed in the Patna State more than 800 years ago, and a Rani of this Naga family is said to have built several temples which still exist at a place called Rana Jamia. Should any inscriptions be discovered or any other documents bearing on the history of these Nagas be found, they will certainly throw light on the bearings of Naga or Serpent-worship as it existed amongst these tribes and probably also, on that of the Lingam-worship of Siva.

Looking at modern accounts, I find a short notice of the Nagapanchami, extracted into the Asiatic journal for 1828 from the Calcutta *Government Gazette*. And the third volume of the 1st series of the journal of this Society contains a few lines regarding the observance of the Nagapanchami, in a description of the township of Loni in the Puna districts, by Thomas Cotes, Esq. The Abbe Dubois dismisses the Nagapanchami in three lines. But he gives a longer notice of the serpent and its worship as observed in his time. The Venerable Abbe suffered in his philanthropic task from difficulties which are well summed up by Lord William Bentinck in the opinion he recorded at the time of sanctioning the publication at the expense of the Government. I hope, however, we are situated much better at present. Such enquiries must however be conducted in a far different spirit from what used to be observed at one time; and an amusing instance of which is afforded by the disputes between the late Mr. Bentley and the writers in the *Edinburgh Review*. I was led into an examination of these with a view to ascertain the date of the constellation Aslesha or Sarpas (a 1 and 2 *Cancer*) in whose honour some of the serpent hymns in the Vedas are written, as given in the Astronomy appended to the Vedas. I cannot say that I am yet satisfied with Mr. Bentley's reasoning on the question.

The results of enquiries into serpent-worship and the history of the Nagas and Sarpas by the learned writers in the Asiatic Researches and the journal of the Bengal Asiatic Society will also have to be studied in their bearings on the subject of this paper, though so far as I have observed there is nothing that conflicts with my statements.

From a consideration of the authorities hitherto examined and the rites and ceremonies which now obtain amongst the Hindus, it seems to me that some spiritual beings were at one time, and are still, invoked and worshipped under the name of Sarpa-devatas: amongst others, the earth under the name of Sarparajni, or the serpent queen. The Sarpas or serpents themselves appear in connection with the sun and his annual motions through the different mansions of the ecliptic, according to the Hindu system of astronomy, as well as the Puranas. One of the twenty-seven lunar mansions, Aslesha is described in the Vedas as having a serpent goddess for its presiding deity. The serpents themselves are represented as spiritual beings inhabiting the earth, the sky, the air, and the water. After a time, the Nagas appear on the stage. The Puranas describe their incarnations, and their relationship to Vishnu and Siva, the preserving and destroying principles of the Hindu triad. Now for the first time appears to occur a promiscuous use of the words Sarpas and Nagas, describing these two species as spiritual beings, yet their office seem to be the same as that ascribed to them in former times. The Mahabharata makes use of all the Nagas and Sarpas, to blacken the horse of the sungod, and the Bhagavata-Purana uses the twelve principal Nagas and Sarpas to tighten the sun's chariot. Besides these offices, they appear in connection with the two principal deities in the Hindu triad as has been already stated. The punishment of the Sarpa Kaliya by Krishna commemorated in the Bhagavata-Purana forms the groundwork of the Nagapanchami holiday, in various districts of this presidency. The destruction of serpents by Janamejaya and their salvation by Astika is an event which supplies another tradition, entering into the every day life of the Hindus. The alliances between the Naga women of resplendent beauty and the ancient kings like Arjuna, Bhima, and others, point to another era in the history of the Nagas in ancient times. Between this period, which, as viewed by our present lights, I would call the prehistoric period, and the time when the Amara-kosa and the Medini-kosa were written, a considerable interval must have elapsed; for the word Naga is used in the two last-named works as the synonym of a wicked mountaineer, or an outcaste, which does not appear to have been the case before. The present worship of serpents as idols appears to be a mixture of the Puranika ceremonies and the practices of the Lingayatas and the followers of other non-Vedic creeds. It is intimately connected with the worship of the Lingam, and has acted and been acted upon by that mode of worship to a great extent. The principal seats of the Lingam worship situated on the mountains, and the origin of serpent-worship can also be traced there, although the ceremonial has doubtless been altered and amplified upon in the plains.

The actual practices and worship current on the Nagapanchami and such other holidays will be the very best help in unravelling the mystery of the serpent-worship as well as the higher worship intimately connected therewith, viz., that of the Lingam abovementioned. I have tried to do this as briefly as possible primarily in connection with the Nagapanchami holiday. But I think we should not rest contented until all the other ceremonials in connection with Sarpas and Nagas are critically examined in detail; and the result of these investigations compared with similar researches into the history of serpent-worship amongst other nations, both of ancient and modern times in all parts of the world. I shall be glad to follow up the present notice with other papers bearing on the same important question, so far as Western India is concerned; but it would give me a greater pleasure to see a large amount of justice done to it by some more competent hand.

The Chairman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Warden, said the valuable paper that had just been read by Rao Saheb Vishwanath Narayen Mandlik must have great interest for the members present, and he would beg to move a vote of thanks for the same.

Mr. James Taylor, Honorary Secretary, in seconding the motion, said he felt assured that there could be only one opinion amongst the members present as to the interest and value of the paper which the Rao Saheb has just now read to them. He believed that it contained a body of valuable information, and a collection of most interesting fact on serpent-worship as it exists in this part of India at the present moment such as could not be found in any existing work published up to this time. This mysterious subject seems to be exciting considerable interest amongst the learned in Europe at the present time, and the recent work on Serpent-worship by Mr. James Fergusson, published in London at the expense of the India Office, is looked forward to with not a little interest in Bombay by the members of this Society. The Secretary said that from the account he had seen of this work he was inclined to think that the points considered in Rao Saheb's paper had not been taken up by Mr. Fergusson, and that the principal matters discussed by him were of an architectural character. However the curiosity of members would be set at rest on all points on receipt of that work by the Society.

THEFTS BY AN OFFICER'S "MUSSAL."

Yesterday Lieut.-Colonel Hewett, Bombay Staff Corps, appeared in the Fort Police Court and laid the following information before Mr. Connon, the Acting Chief Magistrate, against Sawmynathen Pullay:—

"I am a lieutenant colonel in the Bombay Staff Corps. On the eve of my brother, Lieut. Hewett's, departure to England on Saturday last, he called out to me that some one had taken a Rs. 100 note from off a file of notes with which he was paying his servants. He also said that some of the Rs. 10 notes might have been taken at the same time. I went into the compartment of his tent on the Esplanade and heard him accuse the prisoner of having taken the note. The prisoner denied it. We stripped and searched him but found nothing. We then sent for the police and gave him into custody immediately. I went on board with my brother and returned in about an hour. I then instituted a search in the tent for the missing note. In a dirty-clothes bag I found some clean clothes belonging to my brother stowed away, and on the top of the tent I found two pair of white trowsers concealed. These things are now in Court. Mr. Inspector D'Arcy then came, and he in my presence searched the tent and found two clean singlets rolled up in the wall of the tent, also this cheroot case with Lieutenant Pollard's card in it; but I cannot say whether the case belongs to my brother or to Lieutenant Pollard. Nothing more was found that night, but on the following morning Mr. D'Arcy again searched the tent for the missing notes. In a patch of the tent he found a paper containing a seal watch key and a portion of a chain. The key fits this watch and I identify the seal. A letter bearing the prisoner's name on the envelope was found concealed in the wall of the tent. Upon further search I found this Rs. 10 note, No. 13,064, this watch which bears my brother's name, and a morocco case in which we found these sleeve links and five studs and two Birmingham imitation rings. I identify the morocco case and the stud with the horse's shoe on it, the two Birmingham rings and the watch as being my brother's. Some days ago he informed me that his stud had been stolen. This piece of chain was found buried in the ground of the tent by a sepoy. All the things found were in that part of the tent occupied by the prisoner. On Sunday evening last Mr. D'Arcy sent to inform me that the Rs. 100 and the Rs. 10 note had been found on the person of the prisoner. The prisoner was engaged by my brother at Madras as a mussal about a month ago. His wages were Rs. 15 a month. The witnesses in this case belong to H. M.'s s. s. *Coromandel*, Bombay Marine, and may be ordered away at any moment. I therefore charge the prisoner with theft and pray that this case may be tried by the Petty Sessions on Thursday, the 21st inst."

After hearing the depositions, the magistrate committed the prisoner to stand his trial at the Petty Sessions.

FORT POLICE COURT.—25th May.

(Before John Connon, Esq.)

House-breaking Instruments.—Abdool Ali was sent to prison for two months, for having an instrument in his possession such as is used in house-breaking.

Theft.—Cassim Kader was sentenced to receive eight stripes, for stealing fourteen pieces of wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 15, from Woozer Shulliman.—Chima Swamy was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5, or suffer imprisonment for seven days, for stealing a pair of slippers.—Shaik Abdulla was sentenced to receive eight stripes, for theft of a cocoanut.

Gambling.—Sooliman Habib was charged with keeping a gambling house, and five others with gambling. No. 1 was fined Rs. 50, with the alternative of a month's imprisonment; and No. 2, Rs. 5, or a week's imprisonment.

Theft from a Child.—Chowla Hurree was charged with stealing three silver armlets from the person of a child. Being an old hand at this practice he was sent to prison for four months.

A Prosecutor Punished.—Murjee Sejpall had charged Muljee Nursee with stealing a bale of cotton worth Rs. 40, and Champsee Ookers with receiving the same. He now withdrew the charge, however, and was ordered to pay Rs. 30 costs.

An Unlicensed Conveyance.—Damodur Pudoo and two other buggy-drivers were fined Rs. 2 each, for running a conveyance for hire without having obtained an attendance license from the Commissioner of Police.

Possession of Cotton, &c.—Metwa Kooshna and Saitree, woman, were fined Rs. 2-8 each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment, for having in their possession a quantity of cotton, gunny bags, and rope, valued at Rs. 8, and reasonably suspected of being stolen.

Assault.—Jogie Enoos was charged with committing an aggravated assault on Rozario, cook. It seemed they had quarrelled in a boarding-house, and the prisoner hit complainant on the head with a bottle, which cut and bled his head. He was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 5—half of that to be paid the complainant—or to suffer ten days' imprisonment.

Breach of License.—Abdool Kader was fined Rs. 5, for conveying more passengers in his boat than allowed by his license.

A Disobedient Sailor.—George Vondessian was sent to prison for a fortnight, for disobedience on board the ship "Belle Isle."

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—25th May.

(Before R. H. Showell, Esq.)

Public Conveyances.—Rowjee Daroo, a buggy driver, was charged with carrying a greater number of passengers in his public conveyance than it is licensed to carry. The man pleaded guilty and was fined five rupees.

Assault.—Bhindar Coober and two others were charged with committing an assault against the person of Methajee Trimbuck, at Pattan Street, on the 24th instant. About one o'clock this morning the defendants were sitting near complainant's house and were playing cards. The latter asked them to move off from his way when they got up and beat him. He called for a sepoy and the defendants were arrested. The Magistrate adjudged the defendants guilty and fined them one rupee each.

On April 28 Mr. Commissioner Bacon gave judgment in the case of Lord A. P. Clinton's bankruptcy. He said the accounts filed by the bankrupt showed that in the year before his bankruptcy he had lost at play at Homburg, £500; at Wiesbaden, £150; at Spa, £350; on the Derby, £250; at Brighton races, £180. In the same year he had also spent £80 as three weeks' expenses in Paris; travelling, caps, hotel bills, carriage hire, and theatre and opera boxes, £420; keep of horses and servants £200; pocket money, £100, and other items. A man with an income of £400 a year and no more, and owing many thousands to creditors, who lost at public gaming tables and horse races more than £15,000 in one year, could not be considered otherwise than guilty of rash and hazardous speculation and of unjustifiable extravagance. His Honor, therefore, ordered the bankrupt to be discharged only upon condition that he should set aside £100 a year for his creditors until he has paid 5s. in the pound. If such payment were not made, the order would be null and void. The first quarterly payment is to be made three months hence. On Thursday, the brother of the bankrupt, Lord Arthur Clinton, formerly M. P. for Newark, came before Mr. Commissioner Winslow. His debts amount to £34,184, of which £6,314 is stated to be on accommodation bills. There are no assets. An adjournment was ordered for the amendment of the accounts.

A DUKE'S DEFENCE OF HIS ANCESTRAL HONOUR.

The living members of the family of the Duke of Alva have lately experienced one of the many possible inconveniences of belonging to an historic race. It was announced some weeks ago that the Duke of Alva had gone to the Porte St. Martin Theatre to see M. Sardou's drama, entitled *Patrie*, and people speculated freely as to what the effect upon him would be of meeting his celebrated ancestor in his traditional character of a cruel and merciless tyrant. The unfortunate inheritor of a great and bad name has since written to M. Sardou to request that when his piece is printed, the personage now known as the Duke of Alva may be called by some other title; and according to the *Gaulois*, the desired alteration in the name borne by the villain of the piece is really to be made. It is said too that the Duke of Alva is about to publish a collection of family papers with the view of proving that his ancestor has been grievously maligned, and that he was not nearly so black as historians have painted him. Of course, by a judicious treatment of facts—the suppression of some, the presentation in brilliant colours of others—even the character of the sanguinary Duke of Alva may be whitened; and it is said that his descendant rests his case on certain letters wherein the Governor of the Low Countries recommends to Phillip II. a policy of mercy, which somehow, under that Governor's own direction, was never carried out. If the living Duke has fairly succeeded in convincing M. Sardou that he has libelled the dead Duke, then, as he could not change the character of his dramatic personage, M. Sardou has done quite right in promising to give him a new name; but it is evident, all the same, that if the Duke of Alva's example were to be generally followed, and if M. Sardou's example should be followed also, there would soon be an end to the historical drama in all countries. As long, however, as monarchs make no objection to the presentation of their ancestors on the stage in an unflattering light, we do not see why representatives of historic families should show themselves so sensitive.—*Daily News.*

A CURIOUS CASE.

A singular case came before Vice-Chancellor Malins on April 28. The suit was instituted by M. Eugene Pronjè, a Frenchman, for the purpose of setting aside a settlement agreed upon, but not executed, of a sum of £2,757 belonging to his wife, Harriet Pronjè, who had ceased to live with him for many years. The bill alleged an extraordinary course of immorality against Mdme. Pronjè. She had a son, who was not recognized as the legitimate child of the plaintiff, though registered as Leon Pronjè. In 1836 she became acquainted with one Dr. Chevrot, with whom she lived till his death in 1847. She herself was to the time of her death known as Mdme. Chevrot. She made several journeys to and from Calcutta, and whilst there became a partner in the house of "Greenfield and Co.," provision merchants. That business prospered, and she in consequence became possessed of property. In 1841 the child Leon returned to France, and the plaintiff had him educated, and obtained for him a clerkship in the French Admiralty. In 1852 Leon met with a married lady (but of whose marriage he was ignorant), who was then living an unchaste life in Paris, and he formed an illicit connection with her, and the result was that in January, 1853, Henriette Leone Simon, a defendant in the suit, was born. The bill alleged that this child could not by the French law be recognized as that of Leon Pronjè without the plaintiff's consent, which was never given. Leon died at Calcutta in December, 1856. Harriet Pronjè died at Bordeaux in October, 1865, and thereupon, the bill alleged, the plaintiff became entitled to the whole of her property, she being unable without his consent, which was never given, to withdraw any of it. The plaintiff discovered by means of letters which had passed between his late wife and a London solicitor named Matthews, one of the defendants, that she sent over £3,000 to this country, with instructions to invest it upon trusts for herself and her grand-daughter. The plaintiff had taken possession of property of his wife's in France, and had succeeded in obtaining judgment in the civil tribunals there for the whole sum claimed, but having failed to obtain possession of the money sent over to this country, he instituted the present suit. The Vice-Chancellor reserved judgment until Trinity Term, but said it was very doubtful whether, under the French law, the plaintiff was entitled to the whole or to any part of the money claimed. Under all the circumstances, he thought the claim made by the plaintiff was rather an ungracious one, and he suggested that some arrangement should be come to, whereby a portion of the property should be settled upon the defendant Henriette Simon.

REBRANDING FORBIDDEN.

We (*Pall Mall Gazette*) have satisfied the curiosity of Lord Garlies by informing him "what led to the remarkable statement" respecting rebranding military offenders which lately appeared in this journal. We have now the satisfaction of pointing out to what that remarkable statement has led. The Judge-Advocate-General has drawn up an order, which has been approved by the War Office, and which the Horse Guards have directed to issue, expressly forbidding the continuance of this foolish and discreditable practice. It is not improbable, too, that the next report of the Royal Commission will condemn the system of branding altogether. We may now permit ourselves to express regret that Sir Colman O'Loghlen, to whom great credit is due for his humanity and firmness, experienced so much difficulty when attempting simply to do his duty and to save the Horse Guards from the consequences of their own errors. We believe he found it necessary to address an elaborate definition of his duties to the Secretary of State for the War Department; in which paper he protests against the attempts which have been made to refer to the law officers of the Crown questions which relate to courts-martial and military law generally, and which it is the province of the Judge-Advocate alone to decide. At the same time he is so confident of the position he has felt it his duty to assume in the "rebranding" controversy, that he personally offers no objection to his opinion on this point being submitted to them for confirmation. It will be useless, we fear, for Lord Garlies to ask Sir Colman O'Loghlen any questions respecting the letter addressed by his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief to the War Minister on the subject of the Judge-Advocate's proceedings. Sir Colman O'Loghlen has, if we are not misinformed, been spared the perusal of a communication which could only cause pain to those who are interested in preserving the reputation of our military authorities, and which it has been thought advisable to withdraw. We have one word of parting advice to give to the Horse Guards. If it be true that the abolition of flogging and rebranding our soldiers is likely to produce an increase of crime and insubordination in the army, it is certain that such results are fostered by the lax system of discipline which prevails not only in the military prisons, but, we may add, at the Horse Guards itself. The authorities should set an example of that discipline which it is their duty to enforce; and obey the law as laid down for them; especially in cases where its infringement can produce nothing but mischief.

BISMARCK ON DIPLOMACY.

Count Bismarck in no respecter of persons or of things; but we must confess there is a roundness and a raciness in his parliamentary humour quite refreshing in a statesman who has passed the better part of his life in the diplomatic service, and whose most signa exploits have not hitherto been accomplished in the presence of political assemblies. The Federal Chancellor has been a little ungrateful for his own singular capacities as a parliamentary leader, in preferring the coarser systems of arbitrary power. No living statesman can surpass him in the art of simulated recklessness, and in a certain ingenious *bonhomie* that seems to blurt out the most indiscreet avowals which his audience would least expect to hear from grave official lips. Perhaps he has studied in the school of the old diplomatist who recommended his young disciple always to tell the truth, because it would never be believed. Perhaps it is an affair of temperament. At any rate, Count Bismarck's speeches are a lesson to those Ministers whose irony is apt to be too fine for the common perception of a parliamentary audience. If the Federal Chancellor conceals his thoughts from his audience it is not by any studied use of language for that purpose, but rather as some eminent conjurors conceal their tricks, by talking so fast that the spectators sit looking at the wizard's mouth instead of at his hands.

Replying, a few days ago, in the North German Parliament, to a demand for a Blue-book of the diplomatic transactions of the Confederation, Count Bismarck made a speech which, for its wholesome contempt of the respectable hypocrisies of the craft in which he holds so high a place, surpasses all his former oratorical diversions. "In some countries," he said in substance, "there is a parliamentary demand for the periodical publication of official despatches on foreign affairs. In England these documents are prepared with admirable tact. But do you suppose that if I found my confidential communications published in a Blue-book, I would burn my fingers a second time? If you insist on a Blue-book, of course I will compile for you something harmless next year; but it will double the weight of our business and of your budget. I must write a separate set of superfluous despatches—such as we may wish to be thought to have written. When momentous questions are at issue, depend on it we shall publish our despatches fast enough. In the present state of civilization wars are not begun in secret, or without an appeal to the support of public and national opinion. When we begin to publish our despatches, look out for squalls! In quiet and ordinary times don't ask me to compete in literary activity with the Press, or to imitate those Governments which use their parliamentary assemblies and their diplomatic agents as speaking trumpets. If you think the whole portfolio of a Foreign-office is laid on the table in a Blue-book, you labour under an impression which I cannot share—and I ought to know something about the matter."—*Daily News.*

The Court of Criminal Appeal had under consideration on April 24th the case of the Queen *v.* Jenkins, reserved by Mr. Justice Byles from the last Bristol assizes. The prisoner was convicted of the murder of a woman named Fanny Reeves, and sentenced to death, subject to the opinion of the court as to the admissibility of the dying declaration of the deceased woman, which she stated that she made, having "at present" no hope of recovery. These words were inserted in the declaration by her desire, and the court was unanimously of opinion that upon the authority of numerous cases respecting dying declarations, the evidence owing to the interpolation of these words was not admissible, and that the conviction must be quashed. The man has since been liberated.

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NOTICES.

MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,

Respectfully announces his arrival in Bombay; and begs to introduce his Newly Invented Spectacles, which are peculiarly adapted to the Indian climate. The immense success he has met with in England has induced him to visit India, previous to his retiring from business, and he would beg to submit a few of the numerous testimonials he has received from the Faculty and Gentry.

A. Menist, Esq., Optist,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

DEAR SIR,—It gives me great pleasure to add my testimony to the thousands you have already acquired from the best of Judges of the Profession to which you represent, for introducing glasses upon an improved principle, for the use of persons of impaired sight.

My good wife was suffering from this complaint, and the worst of it was she could not pronounce a single pair of spectacles to suit her eyes. She tried many, but after the use of them for a few moments they were rejected, as they instead of remedying the evil made it the more worst. Fortunately for me I formed your acquaintance and introduced you to Mrs. Sorabjee. The pair of spectacles you gave her have suited her so comfortably that since she has commenced wearing them she has become s' much enamoured with them that she scarcely desires to put them aside for a single moment. I therefore without the least hesitation would proclaim to the sufferers from defective sight, &c., &c., "to apply at once to Mr. Menist, Optician, Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, if they are inclined to have their sight improved."

Wishing you every success in your profession in this strange land,
Believe me to be, yours very faithfully,
SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEEJEEBHOY.

Breach Candy Road, 22nd May, 1869.

From Thomas Barrett, Esq., M.D., and Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.

Mr. Menist has shown me some spectacles arranged by him. The lenses appear to be constructed on very scientific principles, and I can recommend Mr. Menist, from his great experience, of persons requiring assistance in selecting glasses.

THOMAS BARRETT, Esq., M.D.,
Surgeon to the Eye and Ear Infirmary.
St. James's Square, Bath, February 24, 1864.

From Frederick Mason, Esq., Surgeon to the Bath Infirmary for the cure of Diseases of the Eye.

Mr. Menist has called upon me and explained the merits of his glasses. They appear to be constructed upon proper principles, and I can recommend him to those requiring the use of spectacles. Mr. Menist has supplied some of my friends with spectacles, who, from the testimonials they have given, appear well pleased.

20 Belmont, Bath, February 20, 1864. FREDERICK MASON.

From James Tunstall, Esq., M.D., M.R.C.P., 25 Brook Street, Bath, February 27, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied myself and patients with some new lenses, with which we are much pleased. I have been near sighted for years, and find his glasses more comfortable than any I have ever worn, and I can confidently recommend their use to those who require the assistance of good glasses.

JAMES TUNSTALL, M.D., M.R.C.P.

From Charles Sylvester, Esq., M.D., 17 Kensington Place, Bath, February 25, 1864.

Having spectacles from Mr. Menist it gives me great pleasure in testifying to their goodness, and the improvement which is obtained by their use, and I can confidently recommend them.

CHARLES SYLVESTER, Esq., M.D.

From Vice-Admiral Thomas Gill, R.N., Grove Lodge, Bathwick, February 24, 1864.

I can with much safety testify to the superior quality of the spectacles I have purchased from Mr. Menist, Optician, and it is with much pleasure I would recommend him to any who require them. THOMAS GILL, Vice-Admiral, R.N.

From Lieut.-Colonel John Hunt, 20, St. James's Square, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses, and I beg to state that they have much benefitted my sight.

JOHN HUNT, Lieut.-Colonel.

To Mr. Menist, Optician, from Amsterdam.

From the late Lieut.-General G. E. Gowan, Royal Artillery, 7 Lansdown Crescent, Bath, February 26, 1864.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with spectacles which have given me much satisfaction, and I would strongly recommend those who require the assistance of glasses to apply to him.

G. E. GOWAN,
Mr. Menist. Lieut.-General, R. A.

From the Rev. William Hanks.

Mr. Menist, who is an Optician of much experience and ability, has supplied myself and some relatives with glasses, which are in every respect well adapted to ameliorate defects of vision, and therefore I cannot but recommend him to any one who has need of his assistance. WILLIAM HANKS.

93 Sidney Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

From John Chilbourn, Esq., 9 Cavendish Place, Bath, February 23, 1864.

Sir,—It is now about two years since I took your spectacles into use; from the first my sight was greatly relieved by them, and I feel that it has received much benefit from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

I remain, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN CHILBOURN.

From John Walter, Esq., Surgeon, Dover, St. Martins Place, July 23, 1863.

Sir,—Having received great comfort from the use of your glasses, and being much pleased with yourself in all my transactions with you, whether for myself or others, I have no hesitation in recommending you as an optician, from my own experience.

I am, Sir, yours obediently,
JOHN WALTER.

From Gustavus Gidley, Esq., M.D., Late of Sandgate, July 25, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with a pair of spectacles which have greatly improved my sight. GUSTAVUS GIDLEY.

Henry Hutchings, Esq., House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

I hereby certify that having had the opportunity of examining Mr. Menist's glasses, I believe them to be of a superior quality; and to persons suffering from long or short vision they are peculiarly adapted. Mr. Menist has also some excellent lenses fitted for persons suffering from weakness of sight, which modify the rays of light and afford great comfort to the wearer.

HENRY HUTCHINGS, M. R. C. S. England, and L. S. A. London, House Surgeon to the Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

From John B. Gill, Esq., M.D., Dover, 5 St. Martin's Terrace, July 24, 1863.

I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Menist to persons suffering under imperfect vision, as his lenses are polished on an improved principle, and, as I believe he possesses unusual talent for adapting spectacles to peculiar cases. Several of my friends have derived great benefit from them. JOHN B. GILL, M. D.

From G. F. Heritage, Esq., Surgeon, Castle St., Dover, July 24, 1863.

Mr. Menist having supplied some of the members of my family with glasses, I have taken the opportunity of examining them, and can confidently recommend them as being very superior, and calculated to improve defective vision.

G. F. HERITAGE, Surgeon.

From Lieut.-Colonel Kelly, 9 Sandgate Road, Folkestone, July 3, 1863.

Mr. Menist has supplied me with glasses for some time, and they have much benefitted my sight.

EDWARD KELLY, Lieut.-Colonel.

From James Parett, Esq., 6 Bartholomew Terrace, Buckland, Dover, September 12, 1863.

Having seen your improved lenses for impaired vision, I can speak of their great value, and recommend them to those who require them, as a most efficient article and worthy of notice. Mrs. Parett has tried them, and found them surprisingly beneficial to her sight. I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

JAMES PARETT.

From Edward Sibbett, Esq., Surgeon, Council House Street.

Mrs. Sibbett, having benefitted considerably from the use of Mr. Menist's spectacles, I feel much pleasure in recommending him to the notice of those who may require his assistance.

Dover, August 5, 1863. EDWARD SIBBETT, Surgeon.

From E. F. Astley, Esq., M.D., 20 Marine Parade, Dover, July 12, 1863.

Sir,—I do not use spectacles, I cannot speak practically as to the value of those you offer, but from the careful manner in which those you showed me are constructed, and from the strong recommendations sent me a few days before you called on me, from a medical practitioner, of many years' standing in the town, I feel assured you can be of great assistance to those who suffer from the affliction of impairment of vision.—I am, Sir, yours, &c. E. F. ASTLEY, M.D.

From H. Coleman, Esq., Surgeon, Cambridge Terrace, Dover.

Mr. Menist has showed me several specimens of his glasses and explained their merits. I can recommend them to those who require the assistance of spectacles. HENRY COLEMAN.

From A. Duke, Esq., M.D., Dover.

Having used Mr. Menist's spectacles for some years, I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the comfort and benefit I have derived from them. ALLEN DUKE, M.D.,
Egremont Lodge, St. John's Park, Ryde.

From Edward Knocker, Esq., Registrar) of the Cinque Ports, Castle Hill, Dover.

Mr. Menist supplied me with glasses nearly two years since, I have found them very serviceable and beneficial; in fact the sight has improved since I began to use them, and I most strongly recommend their adoption by persons needing such assistance. EDWARD KNOCKER.

From John Greyling, Esq., M.D., Sittingbourne, May 14, 1866.

I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the acquirements of Mr. A. Menist in Optical Science, all elevations from the refractive and accommodative power of the eye he is well acquainted with, and consequently enabled to supply such aid in the way of artificial lenses, as their defects require. Having received myself much benefit from the use of Mr. A. Menist's lenses, I herewith acknowledge the obligation to Mr. A. Menist.

JOHN GREYLING, M.D.

From Colonel G. Shakspear, late of Sandgate, July 17, 1863.

Mr. A. Menist has supplied me with glasses several times. I have always found them very useful to the sight in improving to it. I can recommend him. G. SHAKSPEAR, Colonel, R. A.

From Councillor James Kelcey, Folkestone, May 29, 1866.

DEAR SIR,—The spectacles you have supplied me give me great satisfaction, and have fully realized all that your reputation as an Optician lead me to expect from the use of them.

Faithfully yours,
Mr. Menist. JAMES KELCEY.

From Lady Oliver, Millfield, Ryde.

Lady Oliver of Millfield, Ryde, I. W., has been supplied by Mr. Menist with glasses, and has found them of great service.

March 28, 1865.

From The Hon. J. P. Ward, Saxonbury Lodge, Ryde.

Mr. J. P. Ward has pleasure in acknowledging the benefit he has received by purchasing a pair of spectacles from Mr. Menist.

March 14, 1865.

From H. Scott Gibb, Esq., Woodlynch, St. John's, Ryde.

Mr. Menist supplied me with several pairs of his glasses on his former visits to Ryde, and I have experienced great benefits from the use of them, and can with confidence recommend them.

Woodlynch, March 15, 1865. H. SCOTT GIBB.

From Captain T. B. Maynard, Holmwood, Ryde.

Mr. T. B. Maynard of Holmwood, near Ryde, has bought glasses from Mr. Menist, and has found them very valuable and suitable to the eyes.

March 15, 1865.

Newport, Isle of Wight, May 18, 1865.

I have used Mr. Menist's spectacles for the last five years, and am happy to bear testimony to their superior quality.

H. WATERWORTH, Esq., F.R.C.S.

From J. Davids, Esq., M.D., West Cowes, Isle of Wight.

I have much pleasure in bearing testimony to the excellence of Mr. Menist's eyeglasses, which I have now worn for five years, and am of opinion that my sight has been benefitted by their use.

West Cowes, I. W., May 1, 1865. J. DAVIDS.

From F. W. St. Barbe, Esq., Symington, November 27, 1867.

Sir,—I have much pleasure in stating that I have every reason to be satisfied with the glasses and advice which you have supplied and given to me, and also in recommending you to any one whose eyesight requires alteration.—I am, Sir, yours very obediently,

FRANCIS W. ST. BARBE.

Mr. A. Menist, 42 Burton Crescent, London, W. C.

From the Rev. J. W. Spencer, Wilton Parsonage, Taunton.

Having used Mr. Menist's lenses for several years, I have no hesitation in saying that they are well made and perfectly safe, and that in my own case I have found them more agreeable to the sight than any I had used before. J. W. SPENCER.

Wilton Parsonage, Taunton, 8th August, 1864.

From the Rev. John Harding, Taunton.

Having for nearly two years used the spectacles furnished by Mr. Menist, and having derived great benefit from them, I have pleasure in recommending all who are suffering from defective sight to apply to the above-named gentleman.

JOHN HARDING, Wesleyan Minister.

13 Crescent, Taunton, 11th August, 1864.

Mr. A. MENIST, sole inventor of the Stirrup Eye Spectacles so highly recommended by the Faculty for enabling those with impaired vision to walk and read with ease and comfort.

Should any Lady or Gentleman wish to consult Mr. M. at their own residence, on applying a day previous he will wait on them free of any consultation fee.

Address, ADELPHI HOTEL, Near the Byculla Railway Station Bombay.

P.S.—Mr. M. has also Binocular Race Glasses, of a great magnifying power, of a small size, to be able to carry them in the pocket. They contain 12 lenses, instead of 6 as usual.

NOTICES.

MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.—For sale, at Tank Bunder, Moulmein Teak Timber of all sizes,—some beams measuring 59 to 76 feet in length. Apply to Bomanjee Pallonjee Mistry, at Bora Musjid Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MUNCHERJEE DADABHOY BHOWNUGGREE.
Kalbadevi Road, near Government Book Depôt.

NOTICE.—A quantity of Preserved Meat, Soups, Essence of Beef, Cruppers Leather, Surcingles Boots, &c., &c., will be sold by Public Auction on Wednesday, the 26th instant, at 2 P.M., at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks.

Terms—Cash; and the lots to be removed forthwith.

L. DAVIES, Major,
For Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency.
Bombay, 21st May, 1869.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—An abatement of 20 per cent from the charge for the return journey will be made in favour of passengers by P. & O. Company's Steamers between India and Australia, provided they re-embark within three months of the date of landing.

Fare from Bombay to Melbourne or Sydney...Rs. 500.

H. S. BOSTOCK,
Acting Agent.
Bombay, April, 1869.

THE BOMBAY and TROMBAY COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—Notice is hereby given, that all persons claiming to be creditors of the above Company should, on or before the 12th proximo, send in the particulars of their claims, in writing, to the Liquidators, at the Company's Office, No. 8 Church Lane. After the above period no claims will be admitted.

T. F. PUNNET,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY WADIA, } Liquidators.
Bombay, 11th May, 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—CONTRACT for the SUPPLY of COALS.—Tenders for the supply of best Steam Coals for the use of this Company's Presses, from 1st July 1869 to 30th June 1870, will be received at the office of the undersigned up to 31st instant. Full particulars of the conditions under which the contract will be entered into can be ascertained on application to the Managers.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order of the Directors,
ROBINSON & Co., Managers.
Bombay, 13th May, 1869.

FOR SALE, by Public Auction, at the Rooms of Messrs. Crawford & Co., Bombay, on Wednesday the 1st day of September next, at noon—

The valuable estate of All Saints, in the province of Sattary, Goa territory.

The area of the estate is about 30 square miles. A large portion is well wooded, has an excellent soil, and is of a suitable elevation for coffee growing. It is well supplied with water, and the flat land in the valleys is rich and well adapted for the cultivation of cotton as well as the production of the ordinary Indian grain crops.

The land is held on lease from the Government of Goa on most favourable terms.

The whole estate is within an easy distance of water carriage to the coast, and connected with Sanquelim on the nearest navigable salt water creek by a well made road in good repair.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to Captain H. B. Major, Panjim, Goa, or to Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 17th May, 1869.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.

In the matter of Act 28 of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India, and in the matter of Atmaram Madhowjee, an Insolvent Trader.

Notice is hereby given, that on Friday next, the Twenty-eighth day of May, instant, an application will be made to Mr. Justice Westropp, at his chambers, in the High Court, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on behalf of Mr. Thomas Fisher Punnett, one of the trustees of the above estate, for an order that the said Thomas Fisher Punnett be allowed to resign his office of trustee of the said estate on the ground of his intended departure for England on or about the twenty-ninth instant; and further that the liquidation of the said estate may be continued by the other trustee, Mr. Michael Rozario De Quadros, as sole trustee thereof.—Dated this 21st day of May, 1869.

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE,
Attorneys to the Trustees.

IN the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY.—ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 839 of 1868.

Dhunbayee, widow, and Jamsetjee Framjee, both of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants, residing in a house assessed under No. 37, situate at Cowasjee Patell Street, within the Fort, executrix and executor of the last Will and Testament of Framjee Bomanjee Palkeewalla, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased .... Plaintiffs.

vs.

Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, of Bombay, Mahomedan, Merchant, residing in a house assessed under No. 6, situate at Mahomed Hoosein Kombeker Street, outside the Fort. .... Defendant.

Pursuant to the Decree made in the above suit, and bearing date the 1st day of September, 1868, the following immoveable properties will be sold in two lots by Public Auction, before Charles E. Fox, Esquire, Commissioner of the High Court of Bombay, at his Office in the Court House, on Wednesday, the 16th day of June next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon.

LOT No. 1

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Dhunbayee, widow, Jamsetjee Framjee, and Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, or any of them, in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the sub-district of Mazagon, on the eastern side of the Sewree Road, containing by admeasurement seven thousand four hundred and twelve square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 59, 481, and 289, and by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 16, and bounded as follows:—on the north by a piece of Government or vacant ground, on the south by the property of Hajee Mahomed Hajee Abdool Curreem, on the east by the property of Sorabjee Edaljee Powalla, and on the west by the Sewree road, and which premises were formerly occupied by Thomas Proud, as tenant of the said Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, and are at present unoccupied.

LOT No. 2.

All the estate and interest of the abovenamed Dhunbayee, widow, Jamsetjee Framjee, and Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff, or any of them, in all that messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and yard standing on Fazendary ground, situate in the sub-district of Mandvee, on the western side of Mahomed Hoosein Kombeker Street, containing by admeasurement three hundred and seventy-two square yards, be the same a little more or less, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No. 6, bounded as follows:—on or towards the north by the house of Hajee Joonas Noor Mahomed, on or towards the south by the house of Hajee Amoor Meethanee, on or towards the east by Mahomed Hoosein Kombeker Street, and on or towards the west by a sweepers' passage, and which premises are at present vacant, but were lately occupied by Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Abdool Latiff or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made at the office of the said Commissioner and at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, Attornies for the plaintiffs above named, in Graham's Building, Parsee Bazar Street.—Dated this 22nd day of April, 1869.

CHARLES E. FOX, Commissioner.

CARR BROTHERS,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, & GLOVERS.

UNDER VESTS.

India Gauze Merino Vests long sleeves	Rs. 30	per doz.
Do. do. ½ sleeves	,, 28	,,
Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 38	,,
,, sleeves	,, 36	,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 42	,,
Gauze Merino Shirts long sleeves	,, 48	,,
,, Extra sizes	,, 56	,,

PANTALOONS.

India Gauze Pantaloons	Rs. 42	per doz.
Single Men's Brown-dressed Cotton Do.	,, 48	,,
Men's do. do.	,, 50	,,
Do. do. Out-size	,, 65	,,
Single Men's summer Merino Pantaloons Drawers	,, 65	,,
Men's do. do.	,, 70	,,
Ex. Men's do. do.	,, 75	,,

HOSIERY.

	Rs.	
Brown Cotton half hose	from 9 to 12	per doz.
Fancy Striped do	12-8	,,
Leather Merino half hose	12-0	,,
Do. do.	15-8	,,
Do. do.	17-0	,,
Shetland Merino Striped Hose	16-8	,,
Do. do.	17-8	,,
Do. do.	18-0	,,
Clerical Hose	19-0	,,
Leather mixed	18-8	,,
Grey Merino	14-0	,,
White Cotton ½ hose Rs. 11 to	13-8	,,
Fancy do. Rs. 12 8 to	16-8	,,
Yeshing Handkerchiefs	28-0	per box
The Nowchwang	33-0	,,

GLOVES.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves	Rs. 3-0	per pair.
Ladies' Tinted ditto	Rs. 2-8	,,

Ladies' Riding Gloves.
Ladies' Gauntlet Riding Gloves
Buckskin Gloves.
Dogskin Riding Gloves.
Cloth Gloves.
Spun Silk Gloves.

HATS.

CHRISTY'S BEST BLACK SILK HATS.
DRAB SHELL HATS.
FANCY FELT & TWEED HATS,
in all the new shapes and sizes.

BEAK'S Patent Felt and Pith Solar Hat, Rs. 12 each,
(for which we are Sole Agents).
Manufactured by Ness and Co., Blackfriars Road, London.

JUST RECEIVED FROM CALCUTTA.
SOLA HATS
FOR
LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN.

SILK UMBRELLAS, PARAGON FRAMES,
From Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 18

FANCY
IVORY HANDLED WALKING STICKS,
From Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 15.

SCOTCH MAUDES.
JUST RECEIVED,
A LARGE SAMPLE INVOICE OF SCOTCH MAUDES, INCLUDING ALL THE TARTANS.
ROYAL STEWART.
THE 42ND.
THE 91ST.
CLARENDON.
FORBES.
GORDON.
MURRAY.
McKENZIE.
VICTORIA
ARGYLL.
GLENLYON.

All HOMEWARD BOUND PASSENGERS should be provided with one.

CARR BROTHERS.

CARR BROTHERS.

LONDON MADE,
and ready for use,
COLOURED, CAMBRIC AND FLANNEL SHIRTS
of all sizes.

NOTICES.

GRIFFITH'S ARTILLERIST'S MANUAL and BRITISH SOLDIER'S COMPENDIUM.—Special edition for the use of Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, Rs. ½ post free. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

TO SPORTSMEN.

A best Patent Centre fire D. B. L. Gun, No. 3,527, in best Oak and leather case, furnished complete, Patent Cartridge loading Machine, waterproof gun cover and bottle of Oil, 400 best C. F cases, 2 lbs. of Wads, and box of caps for Cartridges	Rs. 750 0
A Dougal's single muzzle loading Tiger Rifle in case with fittings	600 0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE POONA HOTEL.

TO BE OPENED BY JEWANJEE & Co., PROPRIETORS OF BYCULLA HOTEL.

JEWANJEE & Co. have the pleasure to intimate to the Gentry of Bombay that they have arranged to open a new Hotel in Poona. A fine commodious new building, close to the Bund, with large compound from the Bungalow to the river side, has been secured, and is now being fitted up in first-rate style. Further notice will be given as to the date of opening.

JEWANJEE & Co.

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

REDUCED CHARGES.

Jewanjee & Co., the Proprietors of the above Hotel, in thanking visitors for the liberal patronage extended to the Hotel during the past season, beg to state that the charge has now been reduced to Rs. 6 per day. The range of Bedrooms has been completed, and the furnishing and cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, secure the comfort of visitors and afford satisfaction.

The Hotel is the highest bungalow on the Hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. The view from the verandah is very pleasing. There is an excellent Billiard Table, and care is taken to have a good supply of Wines, Spirits, Beer, &c., of the first quality.

BYCULLA HOTEL,

Situate at the Junction of the
BELLASIS AND CLARE ROADS, BYCULLA.
JEWANJEE & Co.

Under the present management this Hotel is acknowledged to be the best in Bombay. It was built at great cost expressly for an Hotel, and fitted up and furnished in the most complete manner regardless of expense, so as to ensure the comfort of Visitors and Residents. It is adapted both for Families and Gentlemen.

The DINING HALL is the largest in Bombay, and the Sitting and Sleeping Rooms are replete with every convenience. The strictest regard is paid to cleanliness throughout the Establishment.

The TABLE is abundantly supplied with the very best Viands, and the Culinary Department is under the immediate supervision of the Proprietors.

The WINES, SPIRITS and BEER are selected from the most celebrated Houses in London and the Continental Markets.

The PROPRIETORS takes this opportunity to thank their numerous Patrons for their support, and while soliciting a continuance of their favours, recommends their Establishment to the favorable notice of Travellers and Residents, all of whom may be accommodated with the comforts of a Home at moderate charges.

This HOTEL is pleasantly situated and within five minutes, drive of both Railway Stations, and also within a short distance of the landing-places.

Jewanjee & Co., would also direct attention to the CHOWK HOTEL, Matheran, acknowledged to be the Best Hotel on the Hill, which is also conducted by them.

Byculla Hotel, 16th April 1869.

FORT HOTEL, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

THE ABOVE HOTEL, essentially a first-class Establishment, is designed for the accommodation of Gentlemen and Families who have hitherto had to seek such accommodation in the one or two large Hotels outside the Fort, there being no Establishment of the kind sufficiently comfortable or commodious within the limits of the Fort.

The Hotel is centrally situated, being in one of the blocks known as "Sassoon's Buildings," Elphinstone Circle; commands a magnificent view of the Shipping in the Harbour; is adjacent to the Town Hall and most of the Public Offices; and is within five minutes' drive of the Railway Station at Boree Bunder, of the Custom House and Apollo Bunders. Gentlemen who, whether on business or pleasure, desire daily to be in the Fort, can thus secure the advantages of a really comfortable home without having to meet the exhorbitant charges of Hotel Keepers for conveyance hire, which may well be said to double the cost of hotel residence in Bombay.

The Proprietors confidently recommend the Viands supplied at the Fort Hotel as being unsurpassed in quality by any establishment of the kind in Bombay; whilst the Wines, Beer, Liquors, &c., will be found to be of the most excellent description ever imported into Bombay.

The Proprietors would especially draw attention to the large and elegantly furnished Dining Room, the Sleeping Apartments, and the Sitting Rooms of the Hotel, which will be found unequalled by any Hotel in the Fort in respect to cleanliness and comfort, being fitted with every convenience for Families as well as Single Gentlemen.

First-class Thurston's Billiard Tables are on the premises; but so far removed from the Apartments allotted to Families, that no annoyance need be apprehended.

Tiffins and Dinners supplied to the Public, either at the Table d'Hote or in Private Rooms, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable Charges.

Travellers are requested to telegraph, or otherwise communicate by Post, of their intention to engage Apartments, when every arrangement to insure comfort will be made; and Carriages will be kept in waiting at the Railway Stations, and every assistance will be afforded by the Proprietors' Servants for the safe conveyance of their Luggage, &c.

CARR BROTHERS,

NAVAL & MILITARY TAILORS, OUTFITTERS, HOSIERS, HATTERS, RIDING HABIT AND SHIRT MAKERS.

NEW REGULATION FULL DRESS BELTS

BUCKSKIN GLOVES.

GOLD LACES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

FORAGE CAPS, &c., &c.

SWORDS AND SCABBARDS.

GOLD LACE WORKERS.

DIPLOMATIC UNIFORMS.

CARR BROTHERS,

RIDING HABIT MAKERS.

THE MOST FASHIONABLE STYLE.

Ladies' Riding Habits of Ribbed Cloth	Rs. 65 to Rs 70.
Napoleon Blue or Black	Rs. 80 to Rs. 120.
Melton in all colours	Rs. 60.
Lindsey Habit for Girls	Rs. 30.
Riding Hat in Sola	Rs. 5-8 to Rs. 6-8.

Measure required for Riding Habit.

1 Height of Figure.
2 Round Chest Tight.
3 Round Waist.
4 Centre of Back to Elbow, thence to Wrist for Sleeve measure.
5 From back of neck to length of Waist required.

CROQUET.

THE CELEBRATED CASSEOBURY CROQUET.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 5. Shaped and Polished Mallets, 3 ft. 9 in. long. Balls 3¼ in. diam., White Hoops, with extra centre Hoop and Bell, Hammer, Iron Drill, Clips, Starting Pins, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in box complete	22 8	25 0
No. 6. Shaped and Polished Ash Mallets, 3 ft. 2 in. long, with square and round ends. Beech Balls 3½ in. diam., painted in colours, white Hoops, with extra centre Hoop and Bell, Hammer, Iron Drill, Clips, Starting Pins, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in box with divisions	27 0	30 0
No. 7. Shaped and Polished. Boxwood Mallets, 2 ft. 10 in. long, Boxwood Balls 3½ in. diam., painted in colours, white Hoops, with extra centre Hoop and Bell, Boxwood Hammer, Iron Drill, Clips, Starting Pins, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in box, with divisions	27 0	30 0
No. 9. Shaped and polished Boxwood Mallets, 3 ft. long, Boxwood Balls, 3½ in diam., painted and polished, white Hoops, with extra centre Hoop and Bell, Boxwood Hammer, Iron Drill, Clips, Starting Pins, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in box, with divisions	31 8	35 0
No. 11. The Club Set.—A superior set of French polished Boxwood Mallets, 3 ft. 2 in. long, Boxwood Balls, of the finest quality, 3½ in. diam. white Hoops, with extra centre Hoop and Bell, Boxwood Hammer, Iron Drill, Markers, numbered Starting Pins, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in case, with divisions	40 0	45 0

EGLINTON CASTLE CROQUET.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
No. 17. Shaped and polished Ash Mallets, 3 ft. 2 in long, Beech Balls 3½ in. diam., painted in colours, white Ring, centre Hoops, Tunnels, Starting Pins, Hammer, Iron Drill, Bell, Clips, and Illustrated Book of Rules, in box, with divisions	27 0	30 0

CROQUET.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Set of Balls 3½ in. diameter, Ash Mallets, 3 ft. long, Starting Pegs, Hoops, Patent Croquet Clips, and the new Illustrated Treatise, in box, complete	20 0	23 0
Set of Balls 3½ in. diameter, French-polished Ash Mallets 3 ft. long, Starting Pegs, White Japanned Hoop, Patent Croquet Clips, and the new Treatise, in box, complete	24 0	27 0
Set of Balls 3½ in. diameter, superior quality, French-polished Boxwood Mellets, 3 ft. long, best Starting Pegs, strong Japanned Hoops Patent Clips, and the new Treatise, in box complete	40 0	45 0
Set of Boxwood Balls 3½ in. diameter, French polished Boxwood Mallets 3 ft. 3 in. long, best Starting Pegs, strong Japanned Hoops, Patent Clips, and the new Treatise, in box, complete	50 0	56 0
The Club Set.—Boxwood Balls, 3½ in. diameter (bare), the finest quality Boxwood Club Mallets, best Hoops, Starting Pegs, and Croquet Clips, packed in polished mahogany lock case, with divisions lined throughout with green cloth. The best set made.	90 0	100 0

CROQUET FOR IN-DOORS.

PARLOUR CROQUET.

A highly interesting Game played on a mahogany board lined with green cloth, with balls, mallets, clips, hoods, &c., in box, complete	80 0	90 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

NOTICE.

JUST ARRIVED.
Second Shipment of Ladies' Chain Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
Ex S. "Prince Alfred."
The most simple Machines ever invented,
They will Hem, Stitch, Fell, Embroider, Tuck, &c., and are
PERFECT LITTLE ORNAMENTS,
combining neatness with durability.
EVERY LADY SHOULD POSSESS ONE.
PRICE WITH INSTRUCTIONS
Rs. 33 ONLY,
(Being 25 per cent. less than the original cost in London) including carriage to any part of India.
TO BE SOLD FOR CASH ONLY.

A discount of 10 per cent. allowed upon all taken delivery of in Bombay.

Messrs. CARR BROTHERS having been unable to meet the great demand for the above Machines during the past fortnight, it is very desirable for those who have already applied for them to supply themselves immediately to prevent further disappointment, this being our last shipment, and the first having met with so ready a sale, do not anticipate their remaining long on hand.

NOTICES.

MESSRS. M. B. COHEN & Co., Shipping and General Commission Agents, No. 8, Meadow Street, entrance Bell Lane. M. B. COHEN & Co.
20th January 1869.

N. B.—Orders from Up-country promptly attended to.

SELLING OFF
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
FOR CASH.

TABLE LINEN—English and Country made Table Cloths and Napkins to match

LARGE and SMALL TOWELS.
BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE.
FLOWER VASES, TOILETTE BOTTLES, &c.
FANCY GOODS in GREAT VARIETY.
TOYS—English, German, and French Toys.

J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

ELLIOTT'S PATENT SHEATHING AND METAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIPS' SHEATHING AND YELLOW METAL, BRAZIERS' SHEETS, COPPER SHEETS, SHIPS' BOLTS, BRASS AND COPPER WIRE, &c.
BIRMINGHAM,
London Office, 10, Rood Lane E. C.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF YELLOW METAL, MERCHANTS, & OTHERS.
Caution.

WHEREAS it has recently come to the knowledge of the Directors of Elliott's Patent Sheathing and Metal Company, Limited, that quantities of Yellow Metal made by other Manufacturers have been exported to India and elsewhere, bearing a fraudulent imitation of the exclusive Brand or Trade Mark of the Company for Metal of that description, namely, a representation of a Rupee, with or without the word "Soft" printed thereunder.

Notice is hereby given that, in case any Manufacturer or other person shall stamp, impress, or affix to or on any Yellow Metal not made by the said Company the said Brand or Trade Mark, or any colourable imitation thereof,—or in case any Merchant or other person shall export or sell any such Yellow Metal so marked as aforesaid,—proceedings will forthwith be commenced against such Manufacturer, Merchant, or other persons, to restrain him or them from such wrongful acts as aforesaid, and recover damages in respect thereof.

RYLAND & MARTINEAU,
Solicitors to the said Company.
Birmingham, August, 1868.

EXTENSION OF PREMISES.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

NANSEE KHYRAZ,

RIDING HABIT MAKER, NAVAL AND MILITARY TAILOR,
13, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Has the pleasure of announcing to his constituents, and the public in general, that the largest and best assorted stock of Woollen Goods in India is to be found at the above-mentioned Establishment, where Gentlemen can choose their material from a selection of the most choice and fashionable patterns of the present London season, in Textures from the best manufacturers in England, made expressly for India. Nansee Khyraz particularly calls the attention of his patrons to his great variety in Bedford Cords and Whip Cords for Gentlemen's Riding Trousers; and Nansee Khyraz has the pleasure to announce to his customers and the gentlemen of Bombay, that having secured the services of a new and thoroughly practical English Cutter, who has had great experience in some of the best West-end London Houses, he is now in a position to gaurantee, in addition to the best quality of material, a perfect fit with ease and comfort, and carry that graceful appearance which can only be obtained from first-rate artist, the best workmanship; and punctuality strictly attended to all orders entrusted to this Establishment. In addition to the Tailoring Department, Gentlemen can be supplied with every article of Outfit in the newest style, of the very best quality, and from the best London Houses, just arrived per Overland route. The following list of prices are for Cash payment, and all orders from the Mofussil must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Patterns and self-measurement Card, free by return of Post, on application by letter.

RIDING HABITS.

NEW REGULATION Crimson and Gold Full Dress Sash and Belt. Rs. 100.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Tunic Rs. 90. Old Tunics altered to the new pattern. Charge according to rank.

NEW REGULATION Full Dress Trousers Rs. 50.

SINGLE, DOUBLE, and TREBLE MILLED BLUE DOESKINS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 35 per pair.

NEW REGULATION Patrole Jacket, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60.

STEEL AND BRASS SCABBARDS. Rs. 10 and Rs. 12.

NEW REGULATION Patent Hawke's Helmets, first-class Quality. Rs. 18.

FORAGE CAPS.

HATS.

A large stock of Black and Drab Hats, in all the latest shapes, just arrived by the ship "Victory."

	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
Christy's Black Silk Hats, from	10 0	to 12 0
,, Drab Shell Hats	8 0	
,, Black ,, ,,	8 0	
Black and Drab Felt Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	4 0	to 7 0
Sola Hats, in all the latest shapes, from	3 0	
Boy's Soft Felt Hats	3. 0	

PORTMANTEAUS, ALL SIZES.

Solid Leather Portmanteaus, from	14 0	to 40 0
,, ,, Hat Cases, from	5 0	to 20 0
Black Leather Courier Bags	8 0	
,, ,, Travelling Bags	10 0	to 15 0
Railway Rugs, from	10 0	to 25 0
Tiffin Baskets, complete with all requisites	12 0	to 18 0

SHIRTS.

London made ready for use.

Plain Long Cloth Shirts, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, per dozen	48 0	to 60 0
Dress, very fine, from	55 0	to 70 0
French Printed Cambric, from	36 0	to 50 0
All Wool Flannel Shirts, from	5 0	to 7 8
Silk and Wool ,, ,,	8 8	
Fancy Striped Spun Silk, from	9 0	to 10 0

GENT'S BANIANS.

Fine Merino Banians, of all sizes, from, per dozen	18 0	to 24 0
Finest do. do.	42 0	to 60 0
Indian Silk Gauze, warranted not to shrink,	60 0	to 80 0

GENT'S PANTS.

Brown Cotton Pants	30 0	to 40 0
Do. very fine do.	36 0	to 60 0
Fancy Spun Silk ditto, from	8 0	to 10 0

GENT'S HALF HOSE.

Brown Cotton Half Hose	6 8	to 9 0
Fine Dressed do.	12 8	
Superior do. do.	14 8	to 18 0
Fancy Striped Cottondo.	12 0	to 16 0
Fine Merino Half Hose, fancy and plain	15 0	to 20 0
Silk Balmorals	15 0	to 2 0

GENT'S COLLARS.

Olympic Collars with fancy ends, from per doz.	3 0	to 4 8
West End Collars ,,	5 0	
Pall Mall do. ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Universal do. ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Sandringham do. ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Oxford do. ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Shakespear do. ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Milton do. ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Granville do. ,,	5 0	to 6 0
Shakspear Dux ,,	5 0	to 6 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

White Cotton Handkerchiefs, hemmed, from p. doz.	3 4	to 8 0
Fine do. do.	6 8	to 10 0
Irish Linen do.	7 8	to 10 0
Irish Cambric do. 9-0,	12 0	to 15 0

GENT'S NECK TIES AND SCARFS.

Eglinton Ties, all colours, from	0 8	
Fancy Silk Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from	2 8	to 3 8
Fancy Satin Scarfs for Rings or Pins, from	2 8	to 3 0

BELTS.

Elastic Belts, from	1 8	
Gentlemen's Patent Leather Belts, from	2 0	

BRACES.

Self-coloured Berlin Braces, Washing, from	1 0	to 2 0
Vulcanized Silk Elastic Cantab Braces, from	2 0	to 3 8
Superior Silk Elastic Braces, from	2 0	to 3 0

BLEACHED SHEETING.

Width 72 inches per yard	1 4	
,, 90 ,,	1 12	
,, 108 ,,	2 8	

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

Black Dress Coat, from	40 0	to 50 0
Extra superfine Silk facing and lined	55 0	to 60 0
Black Frock Coat	40 0	to 55 0
Extra superfine	45 0	to 65 0
Morning Coat, from	20 0	to 40 0
Black Paramatta Loose Coats, from	14 0	
Extra fine, equal to superfine Cloth, from	15 0	to 25 0
Black and coloured Alpaca, from	8 0	to 12 0
White Dining Jackets, from	3 8	to 4 0

WAISTCOATS.

Black Dress Waiscoats, from	8 0	to 12 0
Very fine Cashmere do., from	10 0	to 12 0
White and coloured Marcella do., from	5 0	to 8 0
Commodores an Linen Drills, in great variety	5 0	to 8 0

TROUSERS.

Black Dress Trousers, from	18 0	to 25 0
Bedford Cord for Riding Trousers, from	18 0	to 22 0
Whip Cord for Riding Trousers	20 0	to 22 0
Fancy Angola Trousers, from	8 0	to 16 0
White and coloured Linen Drills Trousers	6 0	to 10 0
Cotton Cord Trousers, White and Coloured	10 0	to 15 0

FLANNEL SUITS.

All Wool Flannel Sleeping Suits, from	12 0	to 15 0
Silk and Wool Sleeping Suits, from	15 0	to 18 0
Spun Silk Sleeping Suits, from	15 0	to 18 0
Racket and Cricketing Suits, from	20 0	to 30 0
Namul Cloth for Shikar suits, from	18 0	
Coloured Sleeping Suits	5 0	to 6 0

SUITS.

Tweed suits, any shape, from	25 0	to 40 0
Angola do. do.	35 0	to 45 0
Lounging do. do.	40 0	to 45 0
Visiting do. do.	45 0	to 60 0
Dress do. do.	50 0	to 80 0
Holland Loose Office Coat	6 0	

TOWELS—SIZES 30 TO 60 INCHES.

Brown Huckaback Towel, from	3 12	
White Honey comb	9 0	to 12 0
Fancy Striped	18 0	to 24 0
Brown Turkish	12 0	to 24 0
White Turkish	12 0	to 21 0

MALLACA CANES, in great variety from	1 8	to 4 0
BROUGHAM WHIPS do.	6 0	
BUGGY WHIPS do.	4 0	
HUNTING do.	3 8	to 10 0

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES

Patent Leather Dress Boots	12 0	
,, ,, Shoes	8 0	
Best French Calf, side spring, from	10 0	to 14 0
Shooting Boots	14 0	

NANSEE KHYRAZ,
13, MEADOW STREET.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price. FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT BROWN
COD LIVER OIL.

"I am satisfied that for Medical Purposes no finer Oil can be procured."—Jonathan Pereira, M.D., F.R.S.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Imperial Half Pint Bottle, each	1 12	2 0
Imperial Pint Bottles ,,	3 4	3 12
Imperial Quart Bottles ,,	6 4	7 0

IMPORTED BY
TREACHER and Co. (Limited).

SAVORY AND MOORE'S
PANCREATINE AND PANCREATIC EMULSION

for the digestion of Cod Liver Oil,

"Palatable and more permanent in its effects than Cod Liver Oil."—Dr. Dobell on Turberculosis.

"Reports of 185 Cases of Consumption treated with Pancreatic Emulsion."—See Lancet, Nov. 11 and 18, 1865, and Nov. 17, 1866.

"The Pancreatic Preparations are in high favour."—Medical Times and Gazette.

"I have not seen any Pancreatic Preparations that can be relied upon except Savory and Moore's."—Dr. Dobell on First Stage of Consumption.

Pancreatine........Cash Rs. 1 12 Credit Rs. 2 0
Pancreatic Emulsion........Cash ,, 3 0 Credit ,, 3 8

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TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

LINDLEY AND WARREN,

PHOTOGRAPHERS AND MINIATURE PAINTERS, APOLLO STREET.

PHOTOS TINTED AND IVORY MINIATURES PAINTED IN THE BEST STYLE, AND A FIRST CLASS LIKENESS GUARANTEED.

Studio open daily from 9 to 5.

L. & W. beg to notify that they have to-day received from Simla specimen copies of the DURBAR GROUP, portraits of Ameer Sheer Ali, his Son, Councillors, Attendants, &c., &c., and they can be seen daily at their rooms, where copies can be had in a few days. Gentlemen wishing to secure copies of these celebrated Photographs should register their names quickly, as owing to the immense demand but a limited number will be supplied to Bombay.

Now ready, Album of Architecture f Goozerat th letterpress by T. C. Hope, Esq., C.S.

Portrait and View Albums on sale.

Bombay, 1st May 1869.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING,
Just arrived, ex P. & O. S. S. "Baroda."

WATERPROOF SUITS.
Coat, Caps, and Leggings for Rs. 35,
Reversible.

BUGGY AND KNEE RUGS.
Measuring 62 by 58.

WATERPROOF SHEETS
AND
WATERPROOFING.

CARR BROTHERS,

No. 17, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

TO SPORTSMEN and OTHERS.

A. LAING & SON,
MACHINISTS, GUN AND PISTOL MAKERS, &c.
CURSETJEE SOOKLAJEE STREET, BYCULLA,
NEAR BYCULLA HOTEL.

THE FOLLOWING WORK IS PERFORMED WITH THE AID OF STEAM MACHINERY.

GENERAL MECHANICAL BRANCH.

All kinds of Machinery repaired and various Machines made to order; Mechanical Inventions or Models made to any design; Smith's work executed; Copper and Tin Plate work made or repaired, Toothed wheels cut from ½ inch diameter, up to 3 feet, Turning, Planing, and Sloting in any Metal. Jobwork of almost every description done.

A. LAING & SON have Steam Engines for sale, fixed and portable, of various descriptions as to power, also for pumping, self-acting and screw-cutting gap lathes, punching machines, drilling machines, flour mills, sorkee or chunam mills, brick making machines, hydraulic presses, printing circular patent machines, and saw tables and one circular rack sawbench, circular saws of sizes, dough and biscuit making machines, pullies of sizes, bored and turned, gas piping, elbows, bends and cocks to fit, india rubber sheet of various thicknesses, patent machine belts or driving bands from 1½ inch broad to 10 inch sheet, tined iron or charcoal iron 16" by 12" up to 30 inch broad to 6 feet long, gauge cocks, and glasses, steam or water sluice valves, water cocks, steam patent indicators, &c., &c., too numerous to mention.

GUN MAKING BRANCH.

All sorts of Rifles, Guns, or Pistols repaired, Air Guns or Canes repaired, and every sort of apparatus or implement used by Sportsmen made to order.

A. L. & SON have for sale some first class No. 12 bore breach-loading Rifles, Guns, &c., made by Messrs. A. Thomson and Son, of Edinburgh; also a Revolver Pistol that fires three small balls at once or one very large ball. This is an excellent article. Also has for sale some Sharp's Patent repeating Pistols, some being so small as to go into the waistcoat pocket, the action or revolving parts being all contained in the Cock, they are a great curiosity.

REGIMENTAL WORK SHOPS

Can have for a fixed sum Turning Lathes, Portable Forges and other tools on loan while in a Station, or monthly. Gentlemen supplied with Tools of any description, and can get a kitt of tools much better and cheaper than those that comes out in chests.

BLOOM MUSCATELS.

	Cash. Rs.as.	Credit. Rs.as.
The finest Picked Fruit, received direct Overland, in beautiful boxes each	6 0	6 8

Fresh supplies on sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PROTECTION FROM THE SUN,
FOR PEDESTRIANS.

	Cash Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Japanese Umbrellas........Each	2 12	3 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ASCENDING SYPHON FILTERS,

Simple, quick in action, and easily stowed away, they give no trouble, and purify water effectually.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. R. a.
Pocket Filter, in case complete	3 8	4 0
Household, passing 4 gallons an hour	7 0	8 0
Do. , passing 6 gallons an hour	9 0	10 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
No. 1 Cigars........per thousand.	90 0	100 0
No. 2 Cheroots and Cigars ,,		50 0
No. 3 Cigars ,,		45 0

CLARO, light and delicately flavoured.
OSCURO, rich, aromatic, and full flavoured.

Of the same brand which has been repeatedly pronounced by competent Connoisseurs to be

THE FINEST IMPORTED.

Fresh supplies on Sale by
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PURE MILK,
condensed by the
ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY;
has been certified by
BARON VON LIEBIG,
to consist only of
PURE COW'S MILK,
conserved with the best Sugar; and to be especially adapted for the use of
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

It is cheaper than the common Milk of the country, of delicious flavour, portable, will keep well for months after opening, and every respect invaluable to all persons who use milk.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Tins containing an equivalent for dilution, to six Bombay Seers, each	1 0	1 2
Do. do. per dozen	11 0	13 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited)

PRICKLY HEAT,
and all consanguineous affections of
THE SKIN,
resulting from its excessive action in
TROPICAL CLIMATES,
may be safely prevented, or at least relieved, by the constant daily use of
MACDOUGALL'S PATENT
BATH SOAP,
recognised by modern hygienic science as the most valuable antiseptic and sanative detergent for the skin.
Sold in

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
Bars, each	1 12	2 0
Tablets, each 8 as. ....per doz.	5 4	6 0

SOLE AGENTS—
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

WANTED.

COMFORTABLE LODGINGS with BOARD can be had at Grant Buildings. Separate rooms, furnished or unfurnished—or Board without Lodging may be had. Terms moderate. Address G. B., care of "Bombay Gazette."

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO BE LET, from the 10th April, the Bungalow No. 82, Malabar Hill, in the occupation of R. L. Crawford, Esq. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India (Limited), Parsee Bazaar Street.

ALBION PLACE, PAREL ROAD.—TO LET, single and double Sets of Rooms. Vehar Water laid on and supplied free to each set of rooms.

Apply by letter to the Secretary, Bombay Mechanics' Building Company (Limited), 1, Albion Place, Parel Road.

TO BE LET, a commodious and airy upper story House, situated next door to Grant Road New Station of B. B. and C. I. Railway. It is suitable for two or more families or for several bachelors.

Entrance road opposite Sunkersett House.

For terms and rent apply on the premises, or to Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff's, Elphinstone Circle.

TO BE LET, a very commodious and airy Bungalow at the Love Grove, Worlee Hill. Has Out-houses and Stables, besides a very large compound, and an extensive open space roundabout. Commands a very excellent view. Lately occupied by Alex. Brown, Esq. Apply to.

VURJEEVUNDASS MADOWDASS & Co.,
Graham's Buildings.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jolly Boat and a Dingy (the latter suitable as a cook-boat for the lascars) both lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

FOR SALE, Guzeratti and English Dictionary by Shapoorjee Edulje. Price Rs. 5 per copy.

Do. Do. Grammar. Rs. 2 per copy.

Mr. Addis Map of Bombay. Rs. 3½ per copy. Apply to

M. B. COHEN & Co.

STANHOPE PHAETON.—For SALE, a new Stanhope Phaeton (made by one of the best London Manufacturers), hung on elliptic Springs, painted and lined Green, head with roll-up back, brass furniture, pole and chains. For price and other particulars apply to CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., Dean Lane.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

The property of W. M. Sandwith, Esq., Civil Service proceeded to Europe.

A second-hand English-built four-seated open carriage by Offord with a pair of fast-trotting bay Cape horses (height; nearly 16 hands) and harness complete.

The above to be sold together or separately.

A nearly new small miniature English-built brougham by Windover.

The above to be seen at the rooms of the undersigned.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand English-built light miniature brougham with lamps, pole and shaft.

The property of an Officer.

A second-hand light dog-cart with umbrella.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London.

The property of J. M. Sleater, Esq., proceeded up-country.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton.

A second-hand handsome Cab.

The property of a gentleman no longer requiring it.

A very handsome boat-shaped four-seated Open carriage on C. springs with lamps and pole, by Windover, Longacre, in perfectly good order.

The property of T. Lidbetter, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A nearly new English-built handsome cab, with a fast-trotting bay Arab horse, height near 14-3 and aged 6, with a set of covered buckle harness complete.

The above to be seen at the Rooms of the undersigned, and sold together or separately.

ALSO,

The property of a gentlemen.

3 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones and Davis.

2 second-hand English-built mail phaetons with lamps and shaft, by McNaught and Smith.

ALSO,

Properties of two Gentlemen.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart by Bennian and Healey.

A first-class new State coach, with hammer cloth, all silver mountings, by Laurie and Marner, expressly built to order, and cost in England £550.

ALSO,

A small new four-seated miniature brougham, surrounded with double vanetians, with lamps and shaft, by James Weston, London.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham, of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The properties of Officers.

A second-hand English-built Park Phaeton with moveable driving box, and can be converted into a Brougham at pleasure.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

Two second-hand cab buggies, on C springs, by James Henderson, Glasgow.

A first-rate English-built four-wheeled dog-cart, with lamps and shaft, by Rogers and Co.

Just Landed,

A very handsome and small light park phaeton, on C spring, by Messrs. Nass Brothers, Longacre.

The Property of Gentlemen.

3 nearly new Malvern dog-carts, by McNaught and Smith.

Just Landed.

1 first-class high-wheeled Malvern dog-cart, with College patent axles, lacewood shafts, painted dark blue, and lining to match, by Windover.

A second-hand English-built mail phaeton or waggonette with lamps and shaft.

The Property of a Gentleman.

2 very small self-driving pony phaeton with lamps and shafts.

1 very handsome new English-built cab buggy, on C. springs, by Silk and Sons.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.
Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
26th May, 1869.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co. Agents.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 26th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay.

7 bales longcloth.
4 cases grey madapollam.
4 do. chintz.
2 do. handkerchieves.
5 casks cut glasswares.
50 kegs nails.
5 cases very superior wall papers.
1 do. time-pieces.
1 do. railway portmanteaus.

An invoice of samples of fancy goods, earthenwares and glasswares.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 26th May, 1869.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Mahim, near the "Lady Jamsetjee Road."—On Saturday, the 5th June, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Heeralall and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Pension Tax ground or oart of plantation, known or called by the name of Ghurwaddy, with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at Mahim, standing in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 494, containing by admeasurement 10,994 7/9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the north by a public passage, on or towards the south by the oart of Ballajee Trimbuck, on or towards the west by the oart of Packa Bowla and the oart of Gunputrao Vencajee, on or towards the east by the oart of Ramdass Narrondass and Bhattia Valla Raghoo. For further particulars, conditions of sale, and the abstract of title apply at the office of the undersigned, 9, Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Nos. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday next, the 29th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, Nos. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, consisting of shirtings, madapollams, jaconets, prints, T. cloths, longcloths, dhoties, scarfs, &c.

Glassware, plated tea sets, cruet and liquor frames, candlesticks, a handsome epergne set, clocks and timepieces, oil paintings, weighing scales, pistols and guns, japanned tin cash boxes, a plated mounted single harness, blackwood circular, writing, dressing, and washing tables and easy chairs, cupboards, &c.

A few very handsome oil paintings in rich gilt frames, the subjects of which are as follows, viz.:—

No. 1.—Venus on the sea.
2.—Dresden Servant Girl.
3.—St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.
4.—The Cyclon of 1864, Calcutta.
5.—View in Barrackpore.
6.—View on the Hoogley.
7.—The Monument of the Eaden Garden in Calcutta.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

A few dozens English towels of all sizes.
Boxes of best pinet Castillian brandy.
Do. do. S. Miller's sherry.
Do. pints, Crown's port.
Tennent's beer in quarts.
Marble slabs of all sizes.
A few spare glasses for brougham.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 26th May 1869.

BYRAMJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,

AUCTIONEERS COMMISSION AGENTS AND APPRAISERS.

BYCULLA, PARELL ROAD, NEXT TO THE JEWISH SYNAGOGUE.

THE BYCULLA AUCTION MART.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and elegant household furniture, a splendid English drawing-room suit, a first rate grand square American Piano by Haines, Brothers, carriages, horses, &c. at Mount Road, Mazagon.

Messrs. Byramjee Framjee & Co. will submit to public auction, To-morrow, Thursday, the 27th and 28th inst., at his residence at Mount Road, Mazagon, the whole of the very handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain ware, carriages, horses, &c. of H. W. G. Lawson, Esq., proceeded to Europe, the same comprises, a set of rich star cut glass ware, an elegant painted desert service, handsome dinner and tea do., a set of best plated melon pattern dish covers containing 4; a set of four handsome hot water dishes, claret jug, cruet and pickle frames, a box of plated spoons and forks for 12, and cutlery for 18 persons. A set of English walnutwood drawing room furniture consisting of sofas, chairs, priedieu do., oval and side tables, teapoys, music stands, &c., carved blackwood furniture such as, round, dining, pier and other tables, dumb waiters, side board, Cochin made long arm easy chairs, dining room and other do., an English mahogany writing table and American mahogany reclining chair, blackwood horn hatstand, large camp cot, wardrobes, presses, chest of drawers, hanging punkha, a first rate rosewood grand square American piano by Haines, Brothers, a very superior instrument made expressly to order to stand Indian climate, a handsome English brass four post bedstead, a China camphor wood almira, some fine engravings in frames, table ornaments, a handsome drawing-room carpet, a convertible centre ottoman in 4 pieces, single and four lights hanging argand lamps, double branched wall shades, a marble block, bed and dressing room furniture, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles. A few dozen of fine sherry and portwine, by Cutler and Graham, brandy, beer, one English cooking stone, one tin shower bath, one China stone bathing tub, &c.

AT 2 P.M.

A pair of handsome and serviceable Arab carriage horses.

A stylish English-built light open carriage by Edwin Kesterton of Longacre with a pair of handsome fast-trotting dark bay Arab carriage horses with silver plated harness complete. A broker's shigram with a good strong and serviceable bay Arab horse with harness complete.

At the same time and place will also be sold a few articles of plated ware, a set of silver spoons and forks, a silver cruet stand and some valuable medical and other books, surgical instruments, medicine chests, spy glasses, a double-barrelled rifle by Wheatley Richards, gold and silver watches, the property of a deceased gentleman. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view, four days before the day of sale.

SALE OF valuable household furniture, handsome rich cut glass chandeliers, pier glasses, &c., &c., at Clare Road, Byculla.

On Monday, the 7th proximo, and following day, Messrs. Byramjee Framjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at his residence at Clare Road, Byculla, the valuable household furniture, handsome chandeliers, pier glasses, plated glass and porcelain ware, &c., &c., the property of a Parsee gentleman changing his residence. Full particulars will appear hereafter.

B. FRAMJEE & Co.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and precious Jewellery, Silverware, &c.

Messrs. Bennett & Co. are favoured with instructions to submit to public auction, at their rooms, No. 5 Forbes Street, on Monday, the 31st May, and Tuesday the 1st June next, precisely at 1 o'clock, an assortment of valuable and precious Jewellery, consisting of several large single stone diamond rings, emerald, diamond, and ruby rings of various descriptions; very valuable brilliant emerald, ruby and pearl necklaces; several pair gold, pearl and diamond earrings; pearl, ruby, and emerald, head ornaments; sets of diamond and gold stud buttons; very valuable Albert and neck chains, set with diamonds, pearls and rubies; several diamond, ruby and emerald pochies; pearl and gold bangles and warras gold armlets set with diamonds, ruby and emerald; gold hair pins; China gold bangles; several gold emerald, ruby, and diamond tippas; silver ware, consists of jewel boxes, pandons, chunam boxes, foot bangles, lotas, cups, small waiters, spoons and forks, hooka gold embroidered scarfs and hooka rugs; and several other articles of gold and silver ornaments, &c., &c.

The above will be sold to the highest bidder, and well worthy the inspection of jewellers and others. Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of elegant and costly household furniture, plate, plated, glass and porcelain ware, a first-class sympathetic grand square piano by Soundy and Co., a handsome English-built sociable by W. Kinross (nearly new), a first-rate English-built circular glass-fronted miniature brougham by Holman & Co., a pair of handsome silver grey Arab horses, and a grey Arab brougham horse, &c., at Chinchpoogly Hill.

On Thursday, the 3rd proximo, Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at his residence, at the above-mentioned place, the elegant and costly household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainware, carriages, horses, &c., the property of W. Charlton, Esq., the same comprises rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best platedware such as a set of dish covers containing 4 hotwater curry dishes, cruet and pickle frames, breakfast companions, tea set, toast rack, waiters, butter pot, beer mug, bottle flaggons, spoons and forks, table, chamber and piano candlesticks, a set of silver spoons and forks in case for 6 persons, a silver egg frame with 4 cups and spoons, cutlery by "Harrison Brothers and Hawson" and "Joseph Rogers and Sons," a first rate tool chest with immense numbers of tools, &c. Handsomely carved blackwood furniture, such as a telescope, dining table for 12 persons, a set of camp table in two pieces, sideboards, arms chairs, hanging punkahs, richly open carved circular, pier, and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, conversation and reclining couches, footstools, plated double light and bronze, single light hanging argand lamps, handsome Brussel's carpets and rugs, a first rate full toned mahogany sympathetic grand square piano by "Soundy & Co." expressly made to order for Indian climate, chiffonier, teapoys, a first rate musical box playing six tunes, a large telescope, a lady's elegantly carved writing table, hatstand, first rate oil paintings, a handsome English iron painted bedstead, camp cots, dressing and washing tables, toilet glasses, clothes and gown presses, wardrobes, tin despatch boxes, towel horses, dispense articles, cooking utensils, a large iron stove, &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

A handsome English built sociable by "W. Kinross" nearly new, with a pair of handsome fast-trotting silver grey Arab horses, and a set of English plated mounted harness.

A do. do. circular glass fronted light miniature brougham, by "Holman and Co.," with a powerful grey Arab horse, and a set of plated mounted harness, a hunting saddle with furniture and bridle by P. Grant and Sons, &c. &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (LIMITED.)

Auction Sale of Assets.

The undersigned beg to notify, that under instructions from the Directors of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, (Limited), they will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on Wednesday, the 2nd day of June, proximo, at 3 P.M.

The right, title, and interest of the Company in respect of 2nd Call of Rs. 1,000 per share, together with interest on the same from 2nd July 1866, due to the said company by sundry defaulting shareholders on forfeited shares, a list of whom may be seen at the Registered Office of the Company in Elphinstone Circle, or on application to the undersigned.

Terms and conditions will be stated previous to commencement of the sale.

AUCTION SALE of LANDED PROPERTY at MAHIM.

On Thursday the 17th proximo, at 4 P.M., Messrs. Bennett & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following landed property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Mahim, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 9, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-seven square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Mahim market road, on or towards the west by the oart of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, Esq., on or towards the north by the house of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, and on or towards the south by the house belonging to Bhickoo Ballajee Sett.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One 12-bore single barrel rifle, by Blanche, with fittings complete.

A splendid rosewood semi-grand pianoforte, by Broadwood and Sons.

One English-built Dog Cart by McNaughten and Smith, with a Chesnut Australian Mare, 16 hands high, and a set of English plated mounted Harness.

Bombay, 26th May, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY.

3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

This day, Wednesday, the 26th instant, at noon, the undersigned will submit to auction at their rooms all the right, title, and interest of an estate in liquidation, in and to the remaining assets thereof, consisting of shares in the Mofussil Financial Association, Bombay Landing and Shipping Company, Western India Hotel Company, Royal East Indian Marine Insurance Company, &c. &c. A list of which can be seen at the rooms of the Auctioneers.

SALE of PIECE GOODS.

This day, Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, on account and risk of the first purchaser Jairam Hurry, the following goods.

Ex "Seaforth."

N—G—1,847, 1,849, 1,840, 1,839, 1,843, 1,844, 6 bales 720 pieces 30 yards by 25 in. 2 lbs, 12 oz. grey printers.
1,851, 1,852, 1,853, 1,857, 1,859, 5 bales 250 pieces 60 yards by 26 in. 5½ lbs. grey double printers.
1,863, 1,864, 1,865, 1,868, 1,871, 5 bales 500 pieces 30 yards by 26 in. 3 lbs. grey printers.
1,925, 1 bale 50 pieces 60 yards by 26 in. 6 lbs. double printers.
N B—4—M—1,084, 1,085, 1,086, 1,089, 1,091, 5 bales 250 pieces grey shirtings, 44 in. 39 yards 10 lbs.

SALE OF IRON STORES.

Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, to-morrow, Thursday, the 27th inst., at 3 P.M., a quantity of surplus stores, consisting of steel files, shools, axes, saws, locks, &c., well worth the attention of Engineers, Builders and Contractors.

SALE OF TIMBER in the workshop of Mr. Mohamedally at Byculla. To close partners' account.

On Saturday, the 29th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the above-mentioned place, a large quantity of teak and junglewood scantlings, boards, sleepers, and other timber suited for building purposes in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

GOVERNMENT SHEDS.

On the Moody Bay and Apollo Reclamation Grounds.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer for Reclamations in Her Majesty's Bombay Public Works Department, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to sale by public auction, at their sale rooms, 3, Marine Street, Bombay, on Saturday next, the 29th instant, at the hour of 3 P.M., the following sheds:—

On the Moody Bay Reclamation.

2 sheds 200 feet by 30 feet.
1 do. 65 ,, by 30 ,,
1 do. 170 ,, by 30 ,,

At the Apollo Pier.

1 shed 181 feet by 31 feet.
3 do. 172 ,, by 20 ,,

These sheds are of rough teak rafters with cadjan covering.

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid at the time of sale, and balance within 3 days after, and all the material must be cleared away within 14 days.

SALE of WHITEWOOD and REDWOOD PREPARED BOARDS for CEILING, &c.

On Tuesday, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, for account and risk of the first purchaser Mehmon Dada Mahomed:—

91,963 lineal feet 6 by ½ inch white wood prepared Boards for ceiling &c., tongued and grooved 9 to 26 feet long.

For account of the concerned:—

105,000 lineal feet 6½ by ½ inch red wood, ditto tongued grooved and beaded 9 to 24 feet long.

They are in bundles of 4 Boards and will be put up in small convenient lots to suit purchasers.

VALUABLE INVESTMENT.

Steam Tug, Steam Barges, Steam Cranes, complete appliances for the Landing and Shipping of Cargoes.

On Wednesday, the 8th day of June, sale commencing at noon, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to Public Auction at their rooms the following most valuable property, applicable not only for the loading and discharging of the vessels in Bombay Harbour, but for the purposes of Reclamations, &c., &c.

The Iron Steam Tug "Sturdy."

A powerful Paddle Steamer of 95 tons burthen, fitted with diagonal cylinder engines of 45 horse power, made by the celebrated Liverpool Engineers, Messrs. Fawcett Preston & Co. This vessel was built in Liverpool in 1863, under the direct superintendence of Messrs. Hart and Sinnot, is 95 feet in length, 17½ feet beam, and 7½ feet depth of hold, with an average draught of 4½ feet. She has teak decks, is fully equipped with anchors, cable winch, pumps, spare engine brasses, tools, spare piston and piston rod &c. &c., all being in capital condition.

Steam Barges "Shamrock" and "Thistle."

These most suitable barges, built by Messrs. Chaplin & Co., are propelled by screw-engines, high pressure, of 20 horse power. They are each 100 tons burthen, 85 feet in length, 18 feet beam, and 6½ feet hold, and with 100 tons on board, draw only 4½ feet, they are complete with steamwinch, derrick, anchors, cable pumps, spare propellers, spare brasses, &c.

Steam Barge "Lotus."

Similar to the above in all respects as to power and capacity, only built by Messrs. Jugold & Co., Glasgow.

Steam Barge "Lily."

Similar to the "Lotus" but has an ordinary winch.

10 Iron Barges.

Numbered consecutively from 1 to 10. These were purchased unbuilt from Messrs. W. C. Miller & Co. of Liverpool and were put together in Her Majesty's Bombay Dockyard in 1865, length 70 feet, breadth 16 feet, depth, 5½ feet, measurement tonnage each 62½ tons or 251 Bombay candies, carrying capacity 98 tons dead weight, each has a teak deck, anchor, cable, winch, &c.

Three more numbered 11, 12, and 13, purchased from Messrs. J. R. Swan & Co., Glasgow, and erected in Her Majesty's Dockyard, Bombay, in 1865, length 68 feet 5 inches, breadth 16 feet, depth 6 feet 5 inches, measurement tonnage 71½ tons, or 327 Bombay candies, and will carry 110 tons dead weight, complete with anchors, cables, winch, &c.

Three Steam Cranes.

2 by Messrs. Chaplin & Co., Glasgow, lift 2½ tons each suitable for a wharf or railway, on wrought iron carriage and truck wheels with motion foot, brake, &c., all under the easy control of one man; the engine and boiler swing completely round on the central pillar and counterbalance the load; the jib is adjustable, can be worked as a hand crane when the steam is down.

One ditto, lifts 10 tons, and possesses the double action of turning round whilst lowering or hoisting.

GRAND SALE of DIAMONDS and EMERALDS.

On Wednesday the 16th June, Messrs. Crawford and Co. will submit to auction sale at the offices of Messrs. Volkart Brothers, Medow Street, opposite the shop of J. and W. Watson and Co., the sale commencing at 3 A.M., a large assortment of loose diamonds of all sizes and of various qualities, consisting of Brilliants, Rose and Table Diamonds.

These will be put up in small parcels to suit the requirements of purchasers, and the whole will be laid out in the above premises for inspection two days before the day of sale.

There will also be for sale several valuable Bracelets set with brilliants, rubies and emeralds, and also a necklace, set with large fine brilliants; and several other valuable ornaments, such as earrings, &c., set with brilliants, rubies, and emeralds—some of the above are of immense value.

N.B.—A deposit of 15 per cent. will be required from each purchaser on the cost of each lot upon same being knocked. All further particulars as to terms of sale, &c., will be made known at the time of sale, or previously, on application to the undersigned.

Bombay, 26th May, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Many persons neglect to take the commonest precautions against illness, whereby they are exposed to future suffering or probably danger. Colds, coughs, and oppression at the chest should be removed without delay by rubbing this cooling derivative unguent twice a day upon the skin covering the chest, and its sanatory action should be augmented by the use of Holloway's Pills as propounded in their accompanying directions. The same means diligently corried out will relieve influenza, asthma shortness of breath, palpitation, and almost every other pectoral complaint. Be the cause of the malady known or unknown matters not. Holloway's remedies are competent to expel all corruptions from the system, to regulate disordered functions, and to restore nervous tone.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, MR. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.—Madras, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.